

THE
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FOR SEPTEMBER, 1783.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

ON the 1st of April there was a debate in the House of Commons, relative to printing the report of the Select Committee appointed to inspect into East-India affairs, brought up by General Smith. In the report there were charges of a very extraordinary nature, and such as tended to effect the credit both of Sir William James and Mr. Sullivan. The former declared that the charges were wrongly founded, and he pledged himself to the House to disprove every one of them. He pledged himself also for Mr. Sullivan, and said he was able to prove to the satisfaction of the whole House, that if there had been, as reported, a rasure or alteration of any kind in the records of the company, it was without the concurrence, or even the knowledge, both of himself and his friend. He objected to the printing of the report, because it might materially affect them on the eve of an election, as both were candidates for the directorship.

Governor Johnstone did not object to printing the report, because he considered it as of too frivolous a nature to do any injury to such characters as had been introduced into the list of its accusations. He reprobated the mysterious, equivocal, and dissingenuous conduct of the committee. He was not singular in his opinion of their proceedings. A friend of his had actually quitted them because so much partiality and irregularity prevailed amongst them.

Mr. Burke pronounced a warm panegyric on the Committee; and par-

ticularly on General Smith, the chairman, and vindicated their proceedings from every imputation which had been thrown out by the Governor, in order to bring them into discredit and suspicion with the House.

Mr. S. Smith and Lord Mulgrave opposed the printing of the report, on the ground that it might prejudice the minds of the public, and hinder the election of the candidates, whose names were held out in a very disadvantageous point of view, before they had the power of clearing themselves from the charges alledged against them.

Mr. Burke, however, thought this objection of no weight. Mr. Sullivan had undergone, in May, 1782, the censure of the House; and if any thing tended to affect his election and prejudice the public against him, it was that censure, and not the present report. He moved to have the resolutions read, in which the censure of Mr. Sullivan had been passed by the House. After this the Speaker put the question on the motion for printing the report, and it was carried without a division.

The next day, April 2d, the new ministry was announced by the several motions made by Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Byng, and Mr. St. John, for new writs for the several places vacated by Mr. Fox, Lord John Cavendish, and Lord North, who had accepted the great offices of state.

The American trade bill was postponed to that day se'ennight, as Mr. Pitt wished to give the new ministry an opportunity of making their objections to it. Its delay or its ad-

vance should, he said, be left with them. He had done his part.

April 9. Mr. Secretary Fox moved that the further consideration of the American intercourse bill should be adjourned for three weeks. He observed that the principal end designed to be effected by that bill would be perfectly answered by a negociation, and he did not wish to see that introduced into a bill before the conclusion of a treaty which ought rather to follow it as its consequence. At present he thought nothing further was necessary than the repeal of the prohibitory acts, and all those statutes which subjected American ships to the expence and inconvenience which arose from the obligation they were under to be registered and supplied with dockets when they sailed from a British port.

Mr. Pitt had no objection to Mr. Fox's motion, provided there was a prospect of effecting the leading objects of his bill by a negociation: but he could not flatter himself with any sanguine expectation of so favourable an issue to the treaty in contemplation.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed according to the tenor of the motion before the House, and the question on it carried without a division.

April 11. Mr. Fox's bill for repealing the prohibitory acts was referred to a committee of the whole House: but, when its inadequacy to the end proposed to be effected by it was noticed by Mr. Jenkinson, the Secretary acknowledged that this measure in its present simple and unconnected state would be insufficient: he, therefore, proposed to follow it up by another bill for repealing the act that imposed a necessity on ships coming from America of being provided with certificates from American governors, of giving bonds on clearing out from British ports, and shewing their manifests. At the same time he was ready to confess that both these measures put together would be no otherwise sufficient for opening the intercourse proposed than as they would remove obstacles that at present prevented it, and be a kind of an introduction to something further.

Mr. W. Pitt admitted the necessity of the repeal, though he was of opinion the prohibitory acts were virtually repealed by the recognition of American independence. The bill before the House could not, he was convinced, answer the end proposed by it.

When Mr. Secretary Fox moved for the repeal of the act which subjected the American ships to the necessity of being furnished with certificates, &c. Mr. Jenkinson expressed some apprehension that it would open so wide a door to smuggling that the revenue might be essentially injured, if not ruined.

Mr. Eden, in order to guard against so fatal a consequence, moved an amendment to the following effect:—"and for voting certain powers in the Crown to be limited, for establishing temporary regulations for opening the intercourse." This amendment was adopted by the House; and the motion thus amended was carried without a division.

In the House of Lords, April 14, the order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill which was designed to free Ireland from the controul of the British Parliament both with respect to its internal and external regulations, and thus render it for ever independent of this country, the Earl of Abingdon rose and expressed in a very animated speech his dissatisfaction; and stated the grounds of his dislike to some of the leading principles of the bill with great energy and freedom. He thought it was equally politic and just to leave the *internal* government of that country to itself; but he viewed its *external* regulations in another light; at least those which respected navigation and commerce. These he was of opinion ought to be under some limitation; and that limitation must be ultimately referable to the authority and interest of this nation, unless we mean to divide Ireland so absolutely from us as to consider it in every view as a foreign nation. He thought our consequence at sea would be essentially affected by the present bill: and he was positive that the trade of this country would receive irreparable injury from its passing

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ing into a law. There must be a headship, a controuling power somewhere. Where ought it to be lodged but in England? England ought to have the regulation of every thing that is connected with her commerce—that which is her chief support. To set up a power that shall oppose and counteract it would be unnatural and dangerous. It would create constant jealousies, and be the source of confusion and discontent. His lordship strengthened his arguments by appeals to the statutes of this kingdom; and remarked that the right we have to legislate for Ireland in matters which relate to its *external* government is a right founded in the constitution, and is inseparably interwoven with the very first principles of it. He particularly quoted the statute of the 20th of Henry VI. as express to the purpose, viz. “The Parliament of England cannot bind Ireland as to their lands, for they have a parliament there, but they may bind them as to things transitory, as the shipping of wool or merchandize, to the intent to carry it to any place beyond the sea.” This statute expresses in the clearest terms the object his lordship contended for; it maintains the right of *external* legislation with respect to navigation and commerce, but disclaims the right of *internal* legislation, and assigns the reason—“*for that they have a parliament there.*” His lordship asked if Ireland expected to have her commerce protected by Great-Britain? If not, will she be permitted to equip a navy herself? If she is once allowed to begin, can any one foretell where the competition will end?

The Duke of Richmond so far agreed with the noble lord, as to think that the internal legislation of Ireland ought to be exclusively vested in her own parliament, and that the repeal of the 6th of Geo. I. was nothing more than a free people had a right to demand, and which it would have been equally tyrannical and impolitic in us to have refused. But he did not coincide with his lordship in the opinion he had advanced respecting the right of England to interfere in the external regulations of Ireland. To have possessed

a controuling power over their commerce, and to have exerted it for the purpose of restraining their navigation, would have been suffering the great evil complained of to have existed still in its full force. If, when we have granted all that Ireland solicits, she should choose (and it will be for her interest to choose) to make the British navy her guardian, we shall possess an authority over her, not as the stretch of power, but as the fair acquisition of mutual consent: our interests will become cemented, and our friendship inseparable.—His Grace expressed a wish to be informed whether the new administration were determined to enter into the claims of Ireland, and pursue the plan that had been adopted to redress her grievances, and further her welfare? He wished to know whether the present bill would be followed up by another? He had the utmost confidence in the noble Duke at the head of the Treasury: but his confidence in the aggregate body of administration was not so firm, since he saw men forming a part of it to whose pernicious measures this nation may attribute its disgrace and its misfortunes. Such men he could not trust, and he was grieved to see them possess such high offices in the state. He had heard that the cabinet was already divided: and what but division could be expected from men whose principles and professions have all along been so dissimilar? He again urged it on the ministry to enter heartily into the affairs of Ireland; and again expressed an earnest wish to be informed of the steps meant to be pursued for that purpose.

The Duke of Portland apologized for not having it in his power to give any explicit satisfaction on this head. The shortness of the time in which he and his friends had been in office; the multiplicity of business which had devolved on them rendered it impossible for them to fix on any determinate plan; at least to have digested it into such a form as would be requisite before it could be submitted to the judgement of the House. He trusted that the integrity and consistency of his past conduct, as it entitled him to, would

ensure him the confidence of the public.

The Duke of Richmond professed a high veneration for the private character and personal honour of the Duke of Portland; but he still expressed his doubts with respect to the principles of the party he had, to the astonishment of the whole nation, connected himself with. He wished to call forth their sentiments on the present subject. He had one noble lord in his eye [Lord Stormont] who was never deficient in words when he had an inclination to speak. He considered the present occasion as a call on him to be explicit. The state of Ireland was in many respects critical. It called for all the vigilance and wisdom of the government: and he wished the members of it might not forfeit the claim to confidence which they so freely held out on all occasions to the public. The laws in favour of the Catholics he would not condemn; but without great care and precaution, they might be attended with very alarming consequences. Some accounts stated the majority of that persuasion in Ireland to be as seven to one: the most moderate accounts stated them to be as four or five to one. This disproportion was a loud call to circumspection. If the Catholics should be admitted into the army they might acquire an influence so commanding as to affect the state itself. After having declaimed some time on these topics, his Grace returned to the subject more immediately in his eye through the whole of his speech, viz. Whether this bill was, or was not to be considered as final; and begged the noble lord in the green ribband to favour the House with his sentiments on it. Lord Stormont remained silent; but

Lord Townshend vindicated administration from the imputation of dissension—an imputation founded only on suspicion, and such suspicion as could do no credit to the persons who maintained it. The past opposition of the respective members of the cabinet could be no obstacle to their present agreement. Coalitions equally strange have taken place and maintained their

harmony. And with respect to those who were supposed to be linked together by a similarity of principles, and have long been in the habits of political friendship, yet in a recent case we have seen how slight and precarious the tenure was by which they were united! Every day saw some or other fall off from the stock of administration, like ripe fruit in autumn, till the whole tree was left almost bare and naked!—With respect to Ireland she deserved to have every preference this country could give her. We had promised her indulgence; and if we did not inviolably keep our faith how could we expect to be credited for the future? If any alterations were to be made in the original intentions, it would be in a vein of generosity to give her much more than she hath asked.

Lord Thurlow declared himself to be totally independent of party. It was a matter of perfect indifference to him who was in, or who was out of administration. He wished the present to be more permanent than the last: and should rejoice to see them entitled to the public confidence, not by what they had done already, but by what they should in future do for the prosperity of their country. If they meant well to Ireland, he should be glad if they would explicitly declare their sentiments. If there was nothing dark and equivocal lurking behind, they need not be afraid or ashamed to bring it forward to the view of the public.

The Duke of Chandos attacked administration with some warmth, and charged the members of it with a forcible invasion of the cabinet. They had driven from the state the ablest man in the kingdom, and could not find one of their whole party capable of filling his high office. [He alluded to the late Lord Chancellor.]

Lord Carlisle defended administration against the charge of having taken the cabinet by storm: the charge, he said, was a *solitary* one; and there was no truth in it, unless it meant that they would not serve with men who had betrayed the interest and tarnished the honour of their country by the peace they had made.

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Lord Radnor said that the charge should not remain a *solitary* one. He would himself repeat it: and it was his fixed sentiment that the present administration had forced themselves into offices against the wishes of one of the best of princes.

The Marquis of Caermarthen was going to enter into a general defence of the Preliminary Articles, when he was interrupted by the Earl of Carlisle, who declared that in his reflections on the terms of peace he only alluded to the slender and precarious provision that had been made for the faithful and unfortunate loyalists.

Lord Mansfield put the question, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time the succeeding day.

The same day in the House of Commons the Lord Advocate moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the government of India. This motion he introduced with an explanation of the plan he intended to pursue; and touched on the leading objects of it. The first related to the government general of Bengal. He proposed a governor and council who should have a controuling power over the inferior governments of India; and to the governor general he meant to give a higher degree of power than had heretofore been given to persons of that description. He would even invest him with a power of acting contrary to the opinion of the council, when the public interest required him so to act. But as in that case he would have the sole direction of affairs, so he alone should be responsible for them. The second head of the bill related to the inferior governments. He would not give to those governments the power of acting in opposition to the superior council; but he would allow them a negative on every proposition, till the will of the governor general and council of Bengal should be known. The third head related to the zemindaries and other tenures of lands in India. In the year 1573, when Hindostan was conquered by the Moguls, a tribute was imposed on the Zemindars; and, while they continued to pay this tribute, they considered themselves as

absolute lords of the soil. These higher tributaries let out their zemindaries to inferior tenants, in parts and parcels, at certain stipulated rents, and, while the conditions of the tenure were performed, the subordinate tributaries looked on their possessions as permanent and secure. This equitable principle prevailed till the year 1728, when a contrary law, equally subversive of all justice, was introduced, which made the Great Mogul himself absolute lord of all the soil of India; and subjected it to his arbitrary disposal, in spite of every inferior claim, however sanctified by right, or established by custom. This unjust principle hath been made the instrument of the most horrible oppressions; and he meant by his bill to overturn it altogether, that it may never be set up as a plea for tyrannical exactions. He meant to give strength and permanency to the tenures in India; and render the landholders as secure in their possessions as they would be in England. The other part of the bill moved for respected the Rajah of Tanjour and the Nabob of Arcot. The fears of the former had been often practised on; and many, by awakening an alarm in his bosom with respect to the precarious grounds on which he stood, had extorted from him immense sums. He meant to put a total end to exactions so unjust and cruel, and baffle the Venal and Oppressive in all their future attempts to raise a fortune by methods so base and ungenerous. He observed, that the hopes of the Nabob of Arcot, who had his eye on the possessions of the Rajah, had also been practised upon, like the fears of the latter, by the same class of oppressors, to answer the same wicked purpose. The bill before the House was designed to secure to the Rajah, by act of parliament, all he was at present possessed of. The debts of these Indian potentates ought, he said, to be enquired into; for though many of them were, he doubted not, just debts, yet too many of them, he feared, were the debts of corruption. He stated the necessity of recalling Mr. Hastings, and making such regulations as should for the future effectually hinder the

the Court of Proprietors from counteracting the will of parliament. He enlarged on the qualifications of the man who should be sent to India in the room of Mr. Hastings; and described him so particularly, that every person plainly perceived that the character he drew was designed for Lord Cornwallis.

Governor Johnstone defended with much zeal his friend Mr. Hastings, and bestowed on him the most flattering encomiums. He particularly observed that the conduct of that governor in his late treaty of peace with the Mahrattas was of itself sufficient to confer immortal honour on his name.

Mr. Burke was of opinion that none would be so proper to be sent to India as those who had been already there, and were well acquainted with the laws and customs of the country.

The Lord Advocate totally differed from him in this respect; and said that those who had occasioned so much discord in India were in every view improper to be sent thither again; especially as one object of the present bill was to restore harmony, and remove all occasion of division, as much as possible, for the future.

At last the question was put, and it was carried without a division.

In the House of Lords, April 15, some debate took place relative to a bill of divorce instituted by Mr. Bayntun against his wife Lady Maria, daughter of the Earl of Coventry. The adultery was clearly proved and universally admitted; but the bastardizing the child which her ladyship might have after passing the act brought on an argument, in which the Lords Bathurst and Thurlow took an opposite side. The former insisted on the necessity of admitting a specific clause in a divorce-bill, that should bastardize the issue of an adulterous connection. The latter would not admit such a clause in any case whatever. His general reason had been frequently given; and it was in brief this—the *House was not competent to decide on the justice or injustice of the claims of an individual unheard.*

Lord Radnor, not being thoroughly satisfied with the determination of the

House in admitting the bastardizing clause, moved the next day (April 16) in the House of Lords, that the report of the committee on Mr. Bayntun's Divorce bill be deferred till the 7th of May, and that the judges be ordered to attend, to give an answer in point of law to a question he had drawn up for their consideration, which was, "Whether if a child was born ten months after a woman had eloped from her husband and lived in open adultery, and where no access of parties were proved, but the husband during that space had sued for a divorce in the ecclesiastical court—that child was to be considered as a bastard?" Lord Thurlow supported the motion: but it was strongly opposed by Lord Bathurst and Lord Mansfield. It was, however, carried for the adjournment. There appearing for it ten; against it eight.

In the House of Commons, April 15, Mr. Fox's bill to facilitate a trade with America by repealing the act which required certificates, &c. &c. was read a second time, and after a slight debate was committed for Thursday.

The same day Lord Mahon moved for leave to bring in a bill for preventing expences at elections for members of parliament. He did not enter into any particular explanation of its contents; he only observed in general that it differed in many respects from the bill he brought in last year.

The motion passed without any opposition.

The next day, April 16, his lordship presented the bill, and it was ordered to be printed.

The order of the day for going into a Committee of Ways and Means having been called for, the Speaker left the chair; and Mr. Ord having taken the chair of the Committee

Lord John Cavendish arose to open the budget as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He relied on the indulgence of the Committee; to which, he said, he had a more than ordinary claim, having been obliged to negotiate a great loan when he had been but ten days in office. He stated the difficulties he had to struggle with through every

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every period of the negociation, and confessed that it had been the most fatiguing and the most embarrassing business that he had ever been engaged in. He acknowledged that the bargain he had made was more advantageous to the money-lenders than he could have wished it to have been; and the negociation had been suspended, and had like to have been totally broken off on account of his scruples on that head. He wished to have had the negociation regulated by the price of the stocks. This proposal was peremptorily rejected: and the matter was obliged to be accommodated by what is vulgarly called *splitting the difference*. His lordship then stated the various sums which had been voted by the Committee of Supply for the service of the army, navy, ordnance, &c. for the year 1783, the whole of which amounted to 16,812,568l. 2s. 11d. Towards raising this supply the Committee of Ways and Means had voted 1,000,000l. sterling in Exchequer bills and 2,750,000l. on lands and malt. In addition to these grants he would propose a loan of 12,000,000l. for every 100l. of which he proposed to give 100l. stock 3 per cent. valued at

	£.66	10	0
25l. stock, 4 per cent. at	}	20	17 6
83l. 10s.			
Annuity for 79 years of			
13s. 4d.	}	13	6 8
A lottery ticket			
		1	4 0
Discount		1	10 0
Total		103	18 2

His lordship concluded with making a motion which called upon the Committee to agree to the above terms.

Mr. W. Pitt readily admitted that his lordship's claims of indulgence were well founded: but whatever favour was due to the noble lord, yet in a matter of such consequence to the public as a loan of twelve millions, it was a debt he owed his constituents to deliver his opinion with freedom. He did not consider the market price of the stocks as the proper criterion to settle the terms of a public loan. It

was so fluctuating and precarious that it never could be made a fixed rule by which to regulate any measures of state. The rumour of a loan would of itself cause the stocks to fall. And as soon as the terms are known they always rise. The present loan was indeed very advantageous to the money lenders. They would reap an enormous profit; no less than a premium of six per cent. He need not say how much the nation would lose by so extravagant a bargain. He thought the best method to prevent such exorbitant gains would be to create a competition among the monied men; and put up the loan to the best bidders. He also was of opinion that a minister ought not to have such an instrument of corruption in his hands as the premium attending so vast a loan. He stated it to be 240,000l.

Lord John Cavendish declared it was impossible for him to have made a more advantageous bargain. He earnestly wished it; and as earnestly endeavoured to effect what he wished; but he found it out of his power to borrow the money that was requisite to supply the necessities of the state on other terms and of other persons. He attempted to create the competition which Mr. Pitt recommended; but he found his attempts fruitless. He wished and endeavoured to extend the loan to other parties; but those who had treated with him would not consent to it; and if they had left him, there were none capable of advancing the money required. He was reduced to a very disagreeable alternative; and the House would excuse him for making choice of the least evil.

Mr. Fox acknowledged that the loan considered as a *peace* loan was not an eligible one: but as it was the best that could be made, and as good as could have been expected, we must rest satisfied with it. He contradicted Mr. Pitt's statement of the premium, and said it was not so great as he had represented it. After several calculations and comparisons, he inferred that the loss to the nation would, *on the whole*, be no more than 50000l. He reflected on Mr. Pitt for not having made

made the loan himself while he was in office.

Mr. Pitt replied, that his time was wholly taken up between negotiations abroad and at home: that the state of the nation was unsettled whether for peace or war; and his own seat at the Treasury so very precarious that it would have been the height of imprudence in him to have undertaken a matter of such a nature as the loan.

Mr. Martyn spoke handsomely of Lord John Cavendish; but on saying that Lord North had ruined the nation, and ought to be called to an account, Mr. Fox said he did not suppose any one would second the honourable member in calling his noble colleague to account. He did not think that any one entertained even the idea of it!

The question was at last put, and carried without a division.

ASTRONOMY.

AN ACCOUNT OF A REMARKABLE PHENOMENON WHICH ATTENDS THE FIXED STAR ALGOL, IN THE HEAD OF MEDUSA.

DISCOVERED BY MR. GOODRICKE, SON OF SIR JOHN GOODRICKE, OF BRAMHAM-PARK, NEAR YORK.

IT was first, I believe, discovered by Montanari, an Italian, that the magnitude of Algol was variable. Maraldi observed the same thing about the years 1692 and 1693, as may be seen in the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1695. The latter took notice that it varied from the second to the fourth magnitude; but neither of these gentlemen discovered that this variation had any fixed period. Mr. Goodricke, led by what had been said by Maraldi, began to observe Algol sometime in the latter end of the last year; and on the 12th of November, at 8^h 30' in the evening, for the first time, saw it at its greatest obscuration. It was 3^h 1/2 from the time that he first perceived it to diminish to the time of its greatest obscuration, and as much in recovering its usual splendor. He observed its greatest obscuration again Dec. 28th, at 5^h 30', after an interval of 45^d 21^h; which, if we suppose it to contain 16 periods, gives 2^d 20^h 49' for the time of one period. January 14th, 1783, he observed the greatest obscuration, a third time, at 9^h 15'; which, supposing this interval of 17^d 3^h 45' to contain six periods, gives 2^d 20^h 37 1/2' for the time of one period. He observed it again on the 31st, at 14^h 15', after an interval of six periods, of

2^d 20^h 50' each. Again February 6th, at 8^h, after two periods of 2^d 20^h 52 1/2' each. Again the 23d, at 12^h 15', after six periods of 2^d 20^h 42 1/2' each. Again the 26th, at 9^h 30', after a single period of 2^d 21^h 15'. Again March 21st, at 8^h 30', after eight periods of 2^d 20^h 52 1/2' each. Again April 10th, at 10^h 15', after seven periods of 2^d 20^h 49'. Again the 13th, at 8^h, after a single revolution of 2^d 21^h 45'; but Mr. Goodricke thinks this a bad observation. Lastly, on the 3d of May, at 9^h 15', he observed the same thing again, after seven periods of 2^d 20^h 45' each. The medium of these ten gives 2^d 20^h 55', 8, for the length of one period; or if we reject the two single periods, which are both of them longer than any of the others, where the errors of the observations are divided into a greater number of parts, the time of one period will be 2^d 20^h 47 1/8'.

Mr. Goodricke remarks that Algol, when at its greatest brightness, is much less bright than α Persei, not so bright as γ Andromeda, brighter than α Cassiopea or β Arietis, and nearly the same, if not rather brighter than α Pegasi, and β Cassiopea. At its least magnitude, it is nearly of the same brightness as δ Persei. The relative magnitudes of these stars, according to different observers, are as follow:

Stars

Stars Names.	Ptolemy.	Prince Hesse.	Tycho.	Hevelius.	Flamsted.	La Caille.	Bradley.
3 Persei (Algol)	2	2	3	2	2.3	2	3
1 Persei	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
7 Andromeda	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
2 Cassiopea	3	2	3	3	2.3	3	3
5 Arietis	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
2 Pegasi	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3 Cassiopea	3	2	3	3	2.3	3	3
2 Persei	4	4	4	4	4		

This variation of the light as well as the periodical time of its returning has also been verified by Mr. Edward Pigot, to whom Mr. Goodricke had communicated his discovery. The same things have also been verified by Mr. Herschel, to whom the discovery had been communicated by the Rev. Dr. Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal. Mr. Herschel relates, that he saw Algol at its greatest obscuration May the 3d, 1783, from $8^h 53'$ to $10^h 10'$ at Windsor: the medium is $9^h 30'$; or $15'$ later than it was determined by Mr. Goodricke, at York. York is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a degree to the west of Windsor. Mr. Herschel saw the same phenomenon again on the 20th of May, from $14^h 17'$ to $14^h 30'$; the medium is $14^h 24'$. The interval between Mr. Herschel's two observations contains six periods of $2^d 20^h 49'$ each; agreeing with those determined by Mr. Goodricke, as near as can possibly be expected. Mr. Herschel sent an account of his first observation to the Royal Society, which was read there before the account given by the first discoverer, Mr. Goodricke; but this account of Mr. Herschel's observations is taken from a letter which Mr. Herschel wrote to M. De la Lande, and which was printed by him in the *Journal des Sçavans*, for July last. The account of Mr. Goodricke's observations is made out from memorandums taken at the reading of his paper, and therefore may be liable to some numerical errors; but, I flatter myself, to no material ones.

As the magnitudes of many of the fixed stars have been observed to be variable, and as it is highly probable that the variations of several may be subjected to stated periods of time, as those

of Algol are, I shall here collect together all that has come to my knowledge on this head; that such as have opportunities of observing them may examine further into this matter.

The first thing we meet with on record of this kind, was observed by Hypparchus, about 170 or 180 years before Christ; at which time a new star appeared; but of what degree of brightness, or in what part of the Heavens, I do not find. We may, however, suppose it to have been of a considerable magnitude, or it would not have been taken notice of in those times, when astronomy was so little cultivated, and so little was known of the number, magnitudes, and situations of the fixed stars. The next new star we meet with on record, is that mentioned by Leovicius to have been seen in the constellation of Cassiopea, about the year 945. He tells us, also, of another very bright one, seen near the same constellation, in the year 1264. Many astronomers think these two were the same star, and the same with that famous one in the chair of Cassiopea, which, as far as can be gathered from the best accounts of it, blazed forth, at once, with the brightness of Jupiter; and which was, at one time, equal in splendor to the planet Venus. Wolfgang Schulerus was, perhaps, the first astronomer who saw this astonishing phenomenon, on the 6th of November 1572, about 6 o'clock in the morning, at Wittenberg, and thought it to be a comet. It was seen by P. Hainzelius, at Ausberg, on the 7th; and by Cornelius Gemma, at Lovain, on the 9th. Tycho saw it not before the 11th in the evening, immediately after sun-set, at Copenhagen, not far from the zenith;

nith; and relates that he was so surprised with the sight, that he could scarcely believe his own eyes. Hieronymus Munofius, then professor of Mathematics at Valentia, in Spain, says he is certain this star was not visible on the 2d; because that night he pointed out the stars of Casiopea's chair to his pupils, without perceiving any such thing.

This star formed a rhombus with the stars, α , β , and γ of Casiopea, and remained constantly in the same position during the whole time of its being visible, which was about 16 months.

During the month of November it was so bright as to be frequently seen after the sun was up; but in the month of December it began to decline a little in its lustre: it however still continued as bright as the planet Jupiter. In January 1573, it was sensibly less than Jupiter but still more conspicuous than the stars of the first magnitude, even than Sirius, to which it seemed equal in the months of February and March. In the next two months it did not exceed the stars of the 2d magnitude; and in the months of June, July, and August, it appeared of the size of the larger stars in Casiopea's chair, which were then accounted of the 3d magnitude. In September, October, and November, it was thought to be of the 4th magnitude; and in December it was thought to be rather less than the star near it, marked μ by Bayer. In January 1574, it was still of about the 5th magnitude; was but just discernible in February; and in the month of March was totally extinct. Its light for many days after its first appearance, was white and sparkling: afterwards it inclined somewhat to a yellowish cast; and in the spring of 1573 it was of a darkish red, like that of the planet Mars, or the star Aldebaran. In May it became of a pale white, much like that of Saturn, and retained that colour until a few days before it totally disappeared, when it chang'd into a kind of muddy white.

Above twenty astronomers employed their pens on this subject, and particularly Tycho Brahe, who has left us an excellent work on the subject, entitled

De Nova Stella anni 1572, in which he has determined its place in the ecliptic, from very accurate observations, to be $8^{\circ} 54'$, and its latitude $53^{\circ} 45' N$. He moreover informs us, that in all positions of its diurnal motion, he found its distance from other fixed stars invariable; from which he justly inferred, that it was free from parallax, and consequently placed far beyond any of the planets, in the region of the fixed stars.

Kepler, and several other astronomers observed another star of this sort in Serpentarius, from the month of October 1604, to the end of the year 1605; which, it is said, equalled Jupiter in lustre. In 1600 Kepler also discovered a new star in the breast of the Swan, which Bayer has marked P, and which remained visible until the year 1660 when it disappeared; but in the year 1666 it was again seen by Hevelius in the very same place. Before its disappearance, Hevelius remarks that it was of the 3d magnitude; but when it was seen by him the second time, he could not estimate it more than the sixth; under which circumstances it remains at present. Besides this, there are two other stars in this constellation, namely, one in the head, observed by Hevelius, in 1670, and that marked α by Bayer in the neck; in which some variations have been observed, I may add that the learned Montanari, professor of Mathematics at Bononia, in a letter to the Royal Society dated April 30th, 1670, says that two stars β and γ Navis, both of the second magnitude, were then wanting, notwithstanding he himself had observed them in the year 1664, on account of the comet which then appeared in that part of the Heavens.

In none of these, mentioned above, has any thing been discovered that in the least denotes a periodical return. The only circumstance of this nature that has come to my knowledge, before the discovery of Mr. Goodricke, is in the star marked σ , by Bayer in the neck of the Whale; and on that account called the *Miraculous Star*. The variability of this star was first remarked by David Fabricius, a German astronomer,

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nomer, in the year 1595. For eight or nine months of the year this star is wholly lost to us; and for the other three or four months it is constantly changing its lustre and bigness. Some astronomers have pretended to say, that its periodical returns are regularly made in about 339 or 340 days; but others assert that the periodical returns are extremely irregular. Its greatest magnitude is also different, at different returns; being sometimes equal to stars of the second magnitude, while at others it is scarcely equal to those of the third.

Besides these there are several stars which may be suspected of variations of this kind. Ptolemy makes α Draconis of the third or fourth magnitude. Ulugh Beigh, in 1437, makes it a small one of the third. The Prince of Hesse, in 1593, makes it of the third. Tycho in 1600, and Bayer, soon after, put it of the second, and the latter marked it with the letter α , as the most eminent in the constellation. Hevelius in 1660 makes it of the third; and so does Mr. Flamsted, in 1690; but Dr. Halley in his edition of the British Catalogue, in 1712, puts it down only of the third, though he has been heard to say he remembered it a *very good second*. Between the years 1740 and 1750, Dr. Bevis says it was between the third and fourth magnitudes; certainly less bright than γ , and not brighter than δ , in the same constellation: yet La Caille makes it of the third magnitude in 1755, or 1756, and Dr. Bradley of the second magnitude in 1760.

Again. Ptolemy and Ulugh Beigh make ϵ Serpentis of the fourth magni-

tude; Tycho, Bayer, Hevelius, and Flamsted of the third: yet to Montanari it appeared but of the fifth. Dr. Bevis makes it scarcely of the fourth: La Caille makes it of the fourth; and Dr. Bradley a double star of the third.

Bayer represents ϵ Andromeda of the fourth magnitude: Cassini, in the latter end of the last century, found it considerably less. Both editions of the British Catalogue give it of the fourth or fifth; and Dr. Bevis says it scarcely exceeded the fifth magnitude in 1740. We meet not with this star in the Catalogues of La Caille and Bradley.

M. Cassini lost the star No. 49, of Andromeda, in Flamsted, and marked ϵ , but wrongly, in the 2d edit. for some time before the year 1695. In that year it became again visible, and between the years 1740 and 1750 was of the fifth magnitude.

The 1st edit. of the British Catalogue makes α Gemino (Castor) between the first and second magnitude: the 2d edit. makes it of the first. Dr. Bevis says, that between the years 1740 and 1750 it was sensibly less than β , which all agree in making of the second magnitude. Ptolemy makes both of the second; Tycho Brahe, the Prince of Hesse, Hevelius, La Caille, and the present Astronomer Royal the same; but Dr. Bradley makes both of the first magnitude.

It seems highly probable that several of the smaller variations, here mentioned, may be entirely owing to difference of judgement in the observers; but there are others so great that they cannot possibly be placed to that account.

P. Q.

M E C H A N I C S.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE MACHINE LATELY ERECTED, BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY, AT WINDSOR, FOR RAISING WATER OUT OF A VERY DEEP WELL TO SUPPLY THE CASTLE.

THIS machine is said to be the invention of a sea-faring man (we wish we could record his name) who took the hint from observing the great quantity of water which every rope brought on board with it that had been drawn through the water: a circumstance

that could escape no person's observation who has been much on board ships; but which, like many other things that pass daily before our eyes, had never been applied to any useful purpose. The application is as simple as the principle.

A grooved wheel, about three feet diameter, is fixed on an axis, which turns horizontally over the well, and an endless rope, of a sufficient length to reach into the water in the well, passes over it in the groove. On the same axis a winch is fixed at one end to turn it by; and, at the other end, another wheel, loaded with lead, which acts as a fly, to increase the velocity. On turning the wheel, each part of the rope, as it comes to the bottom, passes through the water; and, on account of the above-mentioned property, the water adheres to, and is brought up by it to the top, where it is discharged from the rope into a cistern,

placed to receive it, by the pressure of the rope upon the wheel, in passing over it. And so great is the simplicity and effect of this machine, that we have been told by a very excellent mechanic, who has seen it, that notwithstanding the well is near 200 feet deep, he turned the machine with one hand, so as to raise water sufficient to fill a pipe, the diameter of the aperture of which appeared to him, equal to the diameter of the rope that raised it. This, at least, is certain; the well had been long disused before this machine was erected over it, on account of the difficulty they found in raising the water out of it.

M A T H E M A T I C S.


MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

16. QUESTION I. *by* MATHEMATICUS, *of Greenwich.*

It is required to determine the dimensions of the greatest oblique cone, which, when standing on its base, shall but just support itself from falling; the distance of the vertex from the middle of the base being 9 feet.


17. QUESTION II. *by* Mr. JOHN DALE, *of Knightsbridge*

In the summer of 1783, the sun was observed to rise N. $65^{\circ} 41'$ E. and the same day its meridional altitude was $61^{\circ} 00'$: what was the latitude of the place, and the day when this observation was made?

 The other question proposed by this gentleman is answered in Robertson's Navigation.

18. QUESTION III. *by the late* Mr. GEORGE BROWN, *of Portsmouth.*

Given the sum of two numbers, 2, and the sum of their 9th powers, 32, to determine the numbers by quadratic equations.

 This question has been proposed before; and the reasons for re-proposing it will appear in the answer.

19. QUESTION IV. *by* J. P.


Given the vertical angle of a triangle, the line bisecting it, and the sum of the sides about it, to construct the triangle.

20. QUESTION V. *by* BEN SUIB NOR BEN.

Through three given points, to describe a square, the area of which shall be equal to a given rectangle; and to determine the limits of possibility when no two of the points are in the same side of the square.

21. QUESTION VI. *by* NAUTICUS.

Three ships sail from three ports which all lie in the parallel of $47^{\circ} 8'$ North, and meet in latitude $44^{\circ} 24'$ N. The distance between the two extreme ports is 200 miles; and when they met, the ship which sailed from the middle port had run 216 miles: it also appeared that the rhumb she sailed on bisected the angle comprehended between the rhumbs on which the other two ships had sailed. Required the distance run by these two ships, and the courses of all three.

 The answers to these questions must be sent, post paid, to Mr. Baldwin's, in Paternoster-row, London, before the 1st of December, 1783.

M E D I C I N E.

TO THE READERS OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

WHILE the general fears of mankind and the particular attention of government are justly awakened by the breaking out of the PLAGUE in various parts of Europe, the following observations, and method of prevention, recommended by Dr. Cullen, in his First Lines of the Practice of Physic, appear to us so rational, and so applicable to every species of endemial contagion, as to demand a place in that department of our miscellany which is allotted to physical disquisitions.

“WITH respect to the prevention: as we are firmly persuaded that the disease never arises in the northern parts of Europe, but in consequence of its being imported from some other country, so the first measure necessary, is the magistrates taking care to prevent the importation; and this may generally be done by a due attention to the bills of health, and to the proper performance of quarantains.

“With respect to the latter, we are persuaded, that the quarantain of persons may safely be much less than forty days; and if this were allowed, the execution of the quarantain would be more exact and certain, as the temptation to break it would be in a great measure removed.

“With respect to the quarantain of goods, it cannot be perfect unless the suspected goods be unpacked, and duly ventilated, as well as the other means employed for correcting the infection they may carry; and if all this were properly done, it is probable that the time commonly prescribed for the quarantain of goods might also be shortened.

“A second measure in the way of prevention becomes requisite, when an infection has reached and prevailed in any place, to prevent that infection from spreading into other places. This can be done only by preventing the inhabitants, or the goods of any infected place, from going out of it till they have undergone a proper quarantain.

“The third measure for prevention, to be employed with care, is to hinder the infection from spreading among the inhabitants of the place in which it has arisen. The measures necessary for this are to be directed by the doc-

trine already laid down; and from that doctrine we infer that all persons who can avoid any near communication with infected persons or goods may be saved from the infection.

“For avoiding such communication, a great deal may be done by the magistrate:

“1st. By allowing as many of the inhabitants as are free from the infection, and not necessary to the service of the place, to go out of it.

“2dly. By discharging all assemblies, or unnecessary intercourse of the people.

“3dly. By rendering some necessary communications, to be performed without contact.

“4thly. By making such arrangements and provisions as may render it easy for the families remaining to shut themselves up in their own houses.

“5thly. By allowing persons to quit houses in which an infection appears, upon condition that they go into lazarettos.

“6thly. By ventilating and purifying, or destroying at the public expence all infected goods.

“Lastly. By avoiding hospitals, and providing separate apartments for infected persons.

“The execution of these measures will require great authority, and much vigilance and attention on the part of the magistrate; but it is not our province to enter into any detail on this subject of the public police.

“The fourth and last part of the business of prevention respects the conduct of persons necessarily remaining in infected places, especially of those obliged to have some communication with persons infected.

“Of

" Of those obliged to remain in infected places, but not obliged to have any near communication with the sick, they may be preserved, by avoiding all near communication with other persons, or their goods; and it is probable, that a small distance will answer the purpose, if, at the same time, there be no streams of air to carry the effluvia of persons or goods to some distance.

" For those who are necessarily obliged to have a near communication with the sick, it is proper to let them know, that some of the most powerful infections do not operate but when the bodies of men exposed to the contagion are in certain circumstances, which render them more liable to be affected by it; or when certain causes concur to excite the power of it, and, therefore, by avoiding these circumstances and causes, they may often escape infection.

" The bodies of men are especially liable to be affected by contagion, when they are any how considerably weakened, as they may be by want of food, or even by a scanty diet, or one of little nourishment; by intemperance in drinking, which, when the stupor of intoxication is over, leaves the body in a weakened state; by excess in venery; by great fatigue; or, by any considerable evacuation.

" The causes which, concurring with contagion, render it more certainly active, are cold, fear, and full living.

" The several means, therefore, of avoiding or guarding against the action of cold are to be carefully studied.

" Against fear, the mind is to be fortified as well as possible; by insuring a favourable idea of the power of preservative means; by destroying the opinion of the incurable nature of the disease; by occupying men's minds with business or labour; and avoiding all objects of fear, as funerals, passing bells, and any notice of the death of particular friends.

" A full diet of animal food increases the irritability of the body, and favours the operation of contagion; and indigestion, whether from the quantity or quality of the food, has the same effect.

" Besides giving attention to obviate the several circumstances which favour the operation of contagion, it is probable that some means may be employed for strengthening the bodies of men, and thereby enabling them to resist contagion.

" For this purpose it is probable that the moderate use of wine, or of spirituous liquors, may have a good effect.

" It is probable also, that exercise, when it can be employed, if so moderate as to be neither heating nor fatiguing to the body, may be employed with advantage.

" Persons who have tried cold bathing, and commonly feel invigorating effects from it, if they are any way secure against having already received the infection, may possibly be enabled to resist it by the use of the cold bath.

" It is probable that some medicines, also, may be useful in enabling men to resist infection; but among these, we can hardly admit the numerous alexipharmics formerly proposed, or, at least, very few of them, and those only of tonic power. Amongst these last, we reckon the Peruvian bark; and it is, perhaps, the most effectual. If any thing is to be expected from antiseptics, I think camphire, whether internally or externally employed, is one of the most promising.

" Every person is to be indulged in the use of any means of preservation of which he has conceived a good opinion, whether it be a charm or a medicine, if the latter be not directly hurtful.

" Whether issues be useful in preserving from, or in moderating the effects of contagion, I cannot determine from the observations I have yet read.

" As neither the atmosphere in general, nor any considerable portion of it, is tainted or impregnated with the matter of contagion, so the lighting of fires over a great part of the infected city, or other general fumigations, in the open air, are of no use for preventing the disease, and may perhaps be hurtful.

" It would probably contribute much to stop the progress of the infection,

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tion, if the poor were enjoined to make a frequent change of clothing, and were suitably provided for that

purpose; and if they were, at the same time, induced to make a frequent ventilation of their houses and furniture."

To these ingenious remarks, little, perhaps, can be added. The following reasons, however, have been assigned for the Plague's being less frequent at present than it was formerly in our metropolis.

DR. TIMONI, in his account of the Plague at Constantinople, observes that the cleaner houses were less liable to be infected with that disorder than the dirty; and Forestus attributes the Plague at Cologne and Paris, in his time, to the multitude of poor inhabitants, and the filthiness of the streets; in short, it is plain that for this last century, pestilential fevers, putrid scurvy, and dysenteries, have remarkably abated in all parts of Europe, a blessing which we can attribute to no other second causes, than to our improvement in every thing relating to cleanliness, and to the more general use of hopped beer, wine, and vinous liquors.

Greens and fruit are also more universally eaten: and salted meats make a much less part of our diet than formerly. To this, says Sir John Pringle, may be joined the more general consumption of tea and sugar; which that learned physician, from several experiments, has proved to be great enemies to putrefaction. How far they may be *abused*, or become the cause of other distempers, is not the question before us.

Perhaps there is at present no great city in Europe so little subject to pestilential fevers, and other putrid diseases, as London, though it seems formerly to be little less infected than others; notwithstanding the great advantages of its situation, in a climate not liable to great heats or close weather, on a gravelly soil, and on the banks of a large river, which not only supplies fresh water, but fresh air, by the constant motion of the tides. London also stands in a wide plain, where the fields in general are kept extensively open.

From the days of the great Dr. Sy-

denham to the present, there appears to be a considerable alteration for the better, with respect to the health of the inhabitants of this metropolis; for, beside that they have known no plague, they have not suffered in any great degree from epidemic fevers, or fatal dysenteries; nor, if we except a few autumnal fevers of a bad kind, the small-pox, and measles, from any infectious distemper that could be called general. In some of the lowest, moistest, and closest parts of the town, and among the poorer people indeed, a few spotted fevers and fluxes are yet to be seen, which are seldom heard of among those of better rank, living in more airy situations. Although many things, relating to the health of the people, might be better regulated, yet, some of the main points have been well attended to; such as regard the priories, the common sewers, and the constant supplies of fresh water; beside that the commonalty are very cleanly.

The London dirt of the channels does not seem to affect the health of the inhabitants of this respectable city; for though the more offensive kind of it may concur with other matters to render the air less healthful, yet it appears to have little influence in producing pestilential diseases.

I cannot conclude this part of the subject without observing, that whilst this, and other large cities, furnish materials for vitiating the atmosphere, they are provided with two considerable antidotes; the first arises from the circulation of the air, by the constant motion of the people and carriages, and by the efficacious draughts made by fires; the other from the quantity of an acid, produced by fuel, the strongest resister of putrefaction.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.
FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.
ON DEDICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR,

IN a former paper of the "HYPOCHONDRIACK" your readers were presented with some curious specimens of singular dedications to books, strongly characteristic of the humour and turn of mind of the several authors. I have, however, in the course of my reading met with some still more extraordinary. George Edwards's dedication of his works to God is not to be compared with *Cornelius à Lapide's* dedication of his Exposition of the Prophets to the HOLY TRINITY. It consists of six folio pages: and in it we have praise and prayer in all their branches: school divinity with all its distinctions: and rhetoric with all its figures. Scripture is quoted for proof; and the fathers for illustration. Schismatics are classed with Saracens, and Heretics with Pagans: their total downfall is devoutly implored, and the triumph of the orthodox most confidently anticipated.

The learned commentator, who was a Jesuit*, about the beginning of the last century, and whose exposition consists of eight huge folios, hath racked his invention in this singular dedication to find out metaphors and allusions that have even the most distant tendency to convey an idea of *Trinity in Unity*. The fertility of his imagination in this respect was wonderful: but if he had seriously meant to burlesque the doctrine he was so zealous to support, he could hardly have discovered a more likely method to effect it, than that which in the simplicity of his heart he adopted, in order to illustrate it. "Thou art (says he) the triangle of divinity; the tripartite hypostasis: and the triumvirate of co-essentiality.—Thou art the three-faced mirror, the three-bodied mind, the three-forked lightning, the three-edged sword, and the three-leaf tree of Paradise.—Thou art the alpha of three corners; the

three tongued power of eloquence, and the three path'd road of wisdom: the trident of creation, the tripod of substance: the three-coloured rainbow: the three-finger'd hand; the three-mouth'd fountain; and the rope with three knots." These are sufficient by way of a specimen of the author's fancy; though the allusion is carried on through twenty TRIS, beside those which are here enumerated: such as "*Deus trismegistus*" and "*Adamus trigemmis*;"—"ΑΡΧ ΤΡΙΕΜΒΟΛΑ" and "*Triremis Abyss*."

In the year 1657 a book was published, entitled "The Art of Logick, unfolding to the meanest Capacities the Way to dispute well, and to refute all Fallacies whatsoever." By Zachary Coke, of Grays-Inn, Gent. The book itself runs into all the intricacies of artificial reasoning, and instead of "unfolding the principles of logic to the meanest capacities," would rather render them incomprehensible to the strongest; for it fetters the understanding in the chains of forms, and confounds the imagination in the labyrinth of distinctions. But my concern is only with the *dedication*, which is the most extraordinary I ever remember to have read. It is composed in that species of language which Hudibras calls a *Babylonish dialect*. It is *English cut on Greek and Latin*. This mode of composition gained repute from the sanction of some eminent names: particularly, Sir Thomas Browne's; whose writings are so frequently quoted as authorities, in Johnson's dictionary.

But to return to Mr. Zachary Coke's dedication. It is addressed "to the illustrious, his Excellency OLIVER CROMWELL Generalissimo of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Chancellor of Oxford, &c. &c. and to the most renowned his general council of officers." It is an apology for logic against the insinuations

* He was a native of Holland. His real name was *Stain* or *Stone*, in Latin a *Lapide*.

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innuendoes of *self-taught* fanatics, who decried human learning (like our modern Methodists) and set reason and grace at variance. "The smattering (*Scholar*) soul of lapsed man (says this author) in its most vigorous contendings unto beatitude by its own *acies*, cannot now, as in its estate of native innocence, with the eagle, behold the resplendence of sunny truths, soaring in the highest regions of contemplation, penetrating the *arcana* and essences of things; but, through the flagginess of her opinion, flutters, ostrich-like, in gross and earthly ideas; forming sensual and faint conceptions; and in its survey, after taking shews and shadows for substances, gets the mind big of distemperature in the state of insecurity." The thought is poetical; though the expression is affected and fantastic.—In enlarging on the benefits of logic, the author says, "This is that which, by grace, recovers us to our primogenial condition; unclouds the masqued mind; plows up and unseals the depth of reason; evolves the hidden ideas of things, and unites the knottiness of every emergency. By it confused things are made distinct, abstruse obvious: and the planetick thought to act concentrick, and in its sphere. This also rangeth the *pell-mell* conceptions to *battalia* and order. It unfolds oracles, making them toothless; turneth into milk bony paradoxes, and cloudy enigmas into clear sunshine."

From declamation the writer proceeds to compliment; and he is equally extravagant in his flattery of Cromwell, as in his recommendation of logic. "You drive on courageously (says he) and have almost doubled the *Cape of Good Hope*. Reformation and a happy peace will not longer ride at a dead anchor."—"And since God hath made you thus great may he also make you grateful. He hath given you the conquest of affairs to give you the conquest of yourself. Be the shadow; be the echo; or rather be the *heliotrope*, shutting and opening to his good pleasure."—Speaking of the effect of the administration of affairs under Cromwell and his officers, the author says, "The world will venerate each of you as a
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little deity residing as a guest in a body of flesh."—"You will (says he) render England the world's *Utopia*; the most felicitous of nations; and having absolved your courses through the *zodiack* of praise-worthy actions, you will set, laden with honours and satisfying soul-peace:—treasures of a higher *carac* than the world's *magnalia*; and the prayers of saints ascending with you will petar your entrances through Heaven's *portcullis*, while you scale the battlements of glory to perfect your triumphs, and with seraphic hierarchies chaunt eternal trifagions in ravishing divisions, and every colon and column of your lives, quartered with the memory of your achievements, cause your name, rivalling with time, to survive on earth, perfumed as incense, and odorous as a pile of spices." Could irony itself have rendered Cromwell and his officers more ridiculous? To those who know the real characters of those heroes, this extravagance of praise hath all the effect of pointed satire.

I will present the reader with another specimen of that species of panygeric which produces nothing but disgust and contempt for the writer, and though seriously intended for an encomium, yet hath all the appearance of banter and ridicule. In the dedication of two volumes of sermons to the late Bishop Warburton, by the Rev. Thomas Hunter, a *Cheshire clergyman*, we have the following *high-flown* expressions of *humble* adoration: "An address to Bishop Warburton is not an easy part. The *singularity*, the dignity, the greatness of the character, strike us with awe and reverence; and a retreat from the presence which confounds us with our own insignificance might be thought most prudent, did not the experience of your lordship's goodness and distinguished humanity dissipate our fears, and invite our approach."—"Your lordship, like the first luminary in our system, may communicate without diminution or fear of losing any of your own fullness and lustre."—"Our vanity is flattered by your lordship's notice. The most insignificant acquire consideration in the
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eye of the public from Bishop WARBURTON's regard. Your approbation alone, my lord, is fame; is more than place and dignity; than wealth or title; than the voice of the senate and people; than the interest of the minister or the favour of the prince."—Well might his lordship have said—"Had it been an enemy I could have borne it." Churchill's abuse was more tolerable than the flattery of Hunter.

TERMOLENSIS.

P. S. By way of postscript to the above, I will transcribe, as a specimen of singular *felicity* of expression, an ADVERTISEMENT drawn up by ALDERMAN NUTTING of the town of Cambridge, and actually printed in the news-paper of that place.

"WHEREAS a multiplicity of damages are frequently occurred by damages of outrageous accidents by fire, we whose names are underwritten, have thought proper that the necessity of an engine ought by us for the better preventing of which by the accidents of Almighty God, may unto us happen

to make a rate to gather benevolence for better propagating such good instruments."

This excellent scribe of the corporation was author of a Dissertation, written in the same indefinable style, on *Birmingham halfpence*. A gentleman of character and learning informed me that it was handed about the University as a great curiosity; that he himself had read it, but was never in possession of it. The alderman was fond of writing, and accompanied every message and every present with a bit of *epistolary elegance*. The following, in particular, accompanied the present of a hare, to a gentleman of Caius and Gonvil College.

"SIR,

"Have sent you a small present who humbly hope may prove worthy acceptance, which is a hare, who is your humble servant

"——— NUTTING."

Will any one call in question Mr. Nutting's right to the title of "*Apollo's alderman*?"

* Vid. Pope's Dunciad. "Apollo's Mayor and Aldermen."

A PROPHECY FOUND IN AN OLD MANUSCRIPT.

A SATIRE ON ROUSSEAU, BY M. BORDE.

IN those days a strange person shall appear in France, coming from the borders of a lake, and he shall cry to the people, Behold I am possessed by the demon of enthusiasm; I have received the gift of incoherence; I am a philosopher, and a professor of paradoxes.

And a multitude shall follow him, and many shall believe in him.

And he shall say to them, You are all knaves and fools; and your wives and daughters are debauched; and I will come and live among you. And he shall abuse the natural gentleness of the people by his foul speeches.

And he shall cry aloud "All men are virtuous in the country where I was born; but I will not live in the country where I was born."

And he shall maintain, that arts and sciences necessarily corrupt the manners; and he shall write upon all arts and sciences.

And he shall declare the theatre a source of prostitution and corruption, and he shall write operas and comedies

And he shall affirm savages only are virtuous, though he has never lived among savages, but he shall be worthy to live among them.

And he shall say to men, cast away your fine garments and go naked, and he himself shall wear laced clothes when they are given him.

And he shall say to the great, "they are more despicable than their fortunes;" but he shall frequent their houses, and they shall behold him as a curious animal brought from a strange land.

And his occupation shall be to copy French music, and he shall say there is no French music.

And he shall declare romance destructive to morality, and he shall write a romance, and in his romance, the words

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words shall be virtuous, and the morals wicked; and his characters shall be outrageous lovers and philosophers.

And he shall say to the universe, "I am a favourite of fortune; I write and I receive love-letters;" and the universe shall see the letters he received were written by himself.

And in his romance he shall teach the art of suborning a maiden by philosophy; and she shall learn from her lover to forget shame, and become ridiculous, and write maxims.

And she shall give her lover the first kiss upon his lips, and shall invite him to lie with her, and he shall lie with her, and she shall become big with metaphysics, and her billet-doux shall be homilies of philosophy.

And he shall teach her that parents have no authority in the choice of a husband, and he shall paint them barbarous and unnatural.

And he shall refuse wages from the father, because of the delicacy natural to men, and receive money under-hand from the daughter, which he shall prove to be exceedingly proper.

And he shall get drunk with an English Lord, who shall insult him; and he shall propose to fight with the English Lord; and his mistress, who has lost the honour of her own sex, shall decide upon that of men; and she shall teach him, who taught her every thing, that he ought not to fight.

And he shall receive a pension from the lord, and shall go to Paris, where he shall not frequent the society of well-bred and sensible people, but of firts and *petit-maitres*, and he shall believe he has seen Paris.

And he shall write to his mistress that the women are grenadiers, go naked, and refuse nothing to any man they chance to meet.

And when the same women shall receive him at their country-houses, and amuse themselves with his vanity, he shall say they are prodigies of reason and virtue.

And the *petit-maitres* shall bring him to a brothel, and he shall get drunk like a fool, and lie with strange women, and write an account of all this to his mistress, and she shall thank him.

And he shall receive his mistress's picture, and his imagination shall kindle at the sight; and his mistress shall give him obscene lessons on solitary chastity.

And this mistress shall marry the first man that arrives from the world's end, and, notwithstanding all her craft, she shall imagine no means to break off the match; and she shall pass intrepidly from her lover's to her husband's arms.

And her husband shall know, before his marriage, that she is desperately in love with, and beloved by another man; and he shall voluntarily make them miserable; but he shall be a good man, and, moreover, an Atheist.

And his wife shall immediately find herself exceedingly happy, and shall write to her lover, that were she still free, she would prefer her husband to him.

And the philosophic lover shall resolve to kill himself.

And he shall write a long dissertation, to prove that a man ought to kill himself when he has lost his mistress; and his friend shall prove the thing not worth the trouble; and the philosopher shall not kill himself.

And he shall make the tour of the globe, to give his mistress's children time to grow, that he may return to be their preceptor, and teach them virtue, as he taught their mother.

And the philosopher shall see nothing in his tour round the globe.

And he shall return to Europe.

And the husband of his mistress, though acquainted with their whole intrigue, shall bring his good friend to his house.

And the virtuous wife shall leap upon his neck at his entrance, and the husband shall be charmed; and they shall all three embrace every day; and the husband shall be jocose upon their adventures, and shall believe they are become reasonable: and they shall continue to love with extacy, and shall delight to remember their voluptuousness; and they shall walk hand in hand, and weep.

And the philosopher being in a boat, with his mistress only, shall be inclined to throw her overboard, and jump after her.

And they shall call all this virtue and philosophy.

And while they talk of virtue and philosophy, no one shall be able to comprehend, what is either virtue or philosophy.

And they shall prove virtue no longer to consist in the fear and flight of temptation, but in the pleasure of being continually exposed to it; and philosophy shall be the art of making vice amiable.

And the philosopher's mistress shall have a few trees, and a small stream in her garden; and she shall call her gardens Elysium, and no one shall be able to comprehend her.

And she shall feed the wanton sparrows in her Elysium; and she shall watch her domestics, male and female, lest they should be as amorous as herself.

And she shall sup with her day-labourers, and hold them in great respect; and shall beat hemp with them, with her philosopher at her side.

And her philosopher will determine to beat hemp the next day, the day after, and every day of his life.

And the labourers shall sing, and the philosopher shall be enchanted by their melodies, although not Italian.

And she shall educate her children with great care, and shall not let them speak before strangers, nor hear the name of God.

And she shall gormandize; but she shall eat beans and peas seldom only, and in the temple of Apollo, and this shall be philosophic forbearance.

And she shall write to her good friend that she continues as she began, that is, to love him passionately.

And the husband shall send the letter to the lover.

And they shall not know what is become of the lover.

And they shall not care what is become of the lover.

And the whole romance shall be useful, good, and moral, for it shall prove that daughters have a right to dispose of their hearts, hands, and favours, without consulting parents, or regarding the inequality of conditions.

And it shall shew that, while you

talk of virtue, it is useless to practice it.

And that it is the duty of a young girl to go to bed to one man, and marry another.

And that it is sufficient for those who deliver themselves up to vice to feel a temporary remorse for virtue.

And that a husband ought to open his doors and his arms to his wife's lover.

And that the wife ought to have him for ever in her arms, and take in good part the husband's jokes and the lover's whims.

And she ought to prove, or believe she has proved, that love between married people is useless and impertinent.

And this book shall be written in an emphatic style, which shall impose upon simple people.

And the author shall abound in words, and shall suppose he abounds in arguments.

And he shall heap one exaggeration upon another, and he shall have no exceptions.

And he shall wish to be forcible; and he shall be extravagant; and he shall always industriously draw general conclusions from particular cases.

And he shall neither know simplicity, truth, or nature; and he shall apply all his force to explain the easiest, or most trifling things; and sarcasm shall be thought reason, and his talents shall caricature virtue, and overthrow good sense; and he shall gaze upon the phantoms of his brain, and his eyes shall never see reality.

And, like empirics, who make wounds to shew the power of their specifics, he shall poison souls, that he may have the glory of curing them; and the poison shall act violently on the mind and on the heart; but the antidote shall act on the mind only, and the poison shall prevail.

And he shall vaunt that he has dug a pit, and think himself free from reproach, by saying, "Woe be to the young girls that fall into my pit; I have warned them of it in my preface"—And young girls never read prefaces.

And when, in his romance, he shall have mutually degraded philosophy by manners,

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manners, and manners by philosophy; he shall say, "A corrupt people must have romances."

And he shall also say, a corrupt people must have rogues.

And he shall leave the world to draw the conclusion.

And he shall add, to justify himself for having written a book where vice predominates, that he lived in an age when it was impossible to be good.

And to excuse himself he shall calumniate all mankind.

And shall threaten to despise all those who do not believe in his book.

And virtuous people shall consider his folly with an eye of pity.

And he shall no longer be called a philosopher, but the most eloquent of all the sophists.

And they shall wonder how a pure mind could conceive such an impure book.

And those who believed in him, shall believe in him no more.

THE LIFE OF ALBERT DE HALLER, M. D.

Εγὼ σφισιν

Εδίδακτο κραδίη· ἡ τιμὴ ἀνεσώματον.

Æsch. Prom. Vinct. 480.

BIOGRAPHY, perhaps, of all the various branches of history, is the most delightful, and of the highest utility; and never does it wear so attractive a form, as when the lives of those happy Few are described, who have extended the paths of science, and improved the morals of their fellow creatures.

Albert de Haller, whose memoirs we now present to our readers, affords a splendid instance, that the arts flourish with most vigour when they are ingrafted on virtue, and that the talents, which are directed to the service of mankind, ensure success, and lead to high honours, and eternal renown.

This great man was the son of Nicholas de Haller, advocate, and chancellor of the county of Berne, and was born on October 18th 1708. He was of an ancient patrician family, and his mother, Anne Mary Enguel, was daughter to a member of that republic's sovereign council.

Albert, at a very early period of life, gave uncommon proofs of genius. He appeared to possess an active mind, a capability of enduring labour, a retentive memory, and a taste for the formation of useful and curious collections.

His family had always been distinguished for their piety, and Haller was taught to remember his creator in the days of his youth. While religion, however, formed his moral character, he cultivated his mind with uncom-

mon assiduity and quickness. At nine years of age, he could translate from the Greek, and was acquainted with the first rudiments of the Hebrew language. He composed for his own use a Chaldaic grammar, and a Greek lexicon. He extracted from Bayle and Moreri, an historical dictionary, which he afterwards destroyed.

He was intended for the church, and placed under the care of a tutor, who was more eminent for the persecution, to which his religious tenets had exposed him, than for his learning or benevolence of heart. The conduct of this pedagogue was rigorous and austere, though Haller was of a weak constitution, and required no harsh treatment to induce him to prosecute his studies.

The pupil's fondness for learning was invincible, and instead of raising a disgust to literature, this asperity only produced a satire, in Latin verse, against the tutor. Haller was then only ten years old, but the conduct of this *Orbilius* made so deep an impression on his youthful mind, that the sight of him ever afterwards occasioned an involuntary terror.

Haller, however, lost his father when he was thirteen, and though he found himself in possession of little besides his natural abilities, he acquired the liberty of choosing a profession, and of directing his studies to those objects which seemed best adapted to the natural bent of his genius.

He spent some time at the public school, where he was soon distinguished for uncommon abilities. He exhibited his theme in Greek, when Latin only was prescribed, and, before the usual age, he passed through his classical examinations.

Eighteen months were spent in the trammels of so tedious a mode of education. Haller then obtained permission to visit a school-fellow, whose father lived at Bienne. He was an eminent physician, but enthusiastically attached to the systems of Descartes. Conformable to these tenets were the instructions which his youthful guest received. Poetry, however, was preferred to philosophy, and he wrote several poems, which he saved, at the risk of his life, when the house at which he resided had taken fire; and congratulated himself that he could so preserve, what he then deemed inestimable treasures.

The fictions of poetry, however, were soon discarded, and philosophy occupied his mind without a rival; and so matured was his judgement, that he resolutely condemned to the flames those very productions, which but twelve months before, he had so hazardously rescued. Among these poems were several satires. This species of composition seemed to have been well adapted to Haller's genius. As he advanced in life, however, his knowledge of human nature, and his natural goodness of heart taught him that a virtuous man should rarely employ punishment which cannot correct.

The bent of Haller's dispositions had strongly urged him to the contemplation of nature. In order, therefore, to pursue this favourite object, he determined to devote himself to the study of physic. By this choice he was not precluded from offices in the state, though the occupation did not lead to them; as the government of Berne admit the useful and learned professions, though they confine their offices to a fixed number of families.

In 1723 he went to Tubingen, and, under Camerarius and Duvernoi, prosecuted his studies with unabated ardour. At sixteen years of age, he began his travels; his disgust for wine,

which was occasioned by his witnessing the excesses of the students at Tubingen, restrained him within due bounds, and prevented the dangers, which might have rendered destructive the liberty which he enjoyed at that early period.

He arrived at Leyden in May, 1725, where Boerhaave then divided his time between medical consultations and academical lectures. This great man had, about fifteen months before, recovered from an illness, of which the history can scarcely be read without horror.

For five months he lay on his back in bed, without daring to attempt any motion. "The least effort renewed his torments (says his biographer) which were so exquisite, that he was at length not only deprived of motion, but of sense." This recovery, which had been ardently desired, was celebrated with general joy, and public illuminations.

Boerhaave soon discovered the rare abilities of his scholar, who found not only a professor of talents the most splendid, but every concomitant assistance that could encourage students, and invite their application.

He was soon, however, obliged to take a journey, for the recovery of his health, into lower Germany. He was not long absent from Leyden, and, at his return, took the degree of doctor of Physic. In his thesis, which was eminently ingenious, he exposed Cowitz's pretended discovery of a salivary duct; and confuted it by dissections of brutes and human bodies.

He went to England in 1727, and formed an intimacy with Sir Hans Sloane, whose natural collections were then an object of universal attention. He became acquainted with Plumtree, Cheselden, and Douglas, whose professional abilities were then highly distinguished.

After visiting Oxford, he passed over to France. His residence at Paris was of short duration, for a neighbour informed against him, on account of the offensiveness of a body which Haller was dissecting. He apprehended that the laws against those who take up dead

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dead bodies extended to the anatomists, and left a country in which he supposed every inquirer into scientific truths was exposed to imminent danger.

In order to shun this scrutinizing observation, he went to Basil, and studied mathematics, under John Bernoulli, that he might enable himself, by this science, to avoid reasoning on mechanical principles, with respect to medicine. He also applied himself to botany, which he had hitherto avoided from aversion, and cultivated it with such success, that he formed the plan of a book on this subject, when he was scarcely acquainted with the most common plant. This work he afterwards completed and published under the title of *Enumeratio Methodica Stirpium Helvetiæ Indigenarum, &c.*

When Haller had reached his twenty-second year, he returned to his native country, and resolutely pursued the plans which he had formerly adopted. The sciences were not much cultivated, and his assiduity frequently provoked raillery. But, as Benedict says, in *Much Ado about Nothing*: "A college of witscrackers could not flout him out of his humour."—He was too seriously engaged in scientific pursuits to dismiss them slightly. He was too firmly attached to literature and philosophy, to suffer ridicule to damp the ardour of his researches.

Poetry was now again in favour, and Haller drew his ideas from nature, such as he had observed her, amidst the ceaseless snows of the Alpine mountains. He sometimes investigated mathematical and moral questions in his poems. Sometimes described the sweets of a rural life, the blessings of friendship, and the raptures of virtuous society. Sometimes he paints Vice in her proper colours: Vice,

"That to be hated needs but to be seen."

Sometimes, he pours his anathemas against hypocrisy, and intolerance, while his descriptions of religion, render her at once attractive, and an object of reverence.

To the influence of Haller's two friends, Mr. Stahelin, afterwards professor at Basil, and Mr. Gesner, pro-

fessor and canon of Zurich, the world are indebted, for his return to the muses. These poems were soon translated into French. Philosophy and poetry appeared in the closest union, and Europe with astonishment perused the productions of a poet, who was a German and a physician.

These studies, however, were only admitted to relieve his mind, when it was harassed with long and laborious anatomical disquisitions. They did not prevent his laying the foundations of that vast extent of knowledge, which comprehended almost every species of science. Neither the vicissitudes of fortune, at a more advanced period of life, nor any embarrassment in his affairs, could divert his attention from the allurements of science. His memory was retentive, and he accustomed himself to exactness of arranging. He extracted, when he read, whatever appeared of consequence, and treasured up the various discoveries of every age, and every nation.

A natural defect in his eyes was an impediment to his progress in his favourite study of botany. In the years 1730 and 1736 he visited the highest mountains of Jura and the Alps: he climbed up the Glaciers; with great fatigue and imminent danger and in his botanical excursions he travelled though several of the marshes and plains of Switzerland. During these journeys, his researches were not confined to botany. He attended, with equal ardour, to mineralogy, zoology, and to all the other branches of natural history.

So numerous were Haller's protectors, so powerful were his friends, and so universally acknowledged was the superiority of his talents, that in 1734 a public amphitheatre was established by the republic of Berne, in which he taught anatomy. He was appointed physician to the hospital; he was honoured with the care and arrangement of the public library, and the cabinet of medals. These, he catalogued, examined, and set in order, during the first year of his appointment.

His own country, however, was not alone to reap the advantages of his extraordinary

traordinary abilities. King George II. established a botanical, anatomical, and surgical professorship, in the University of Gottingen, and conferred it on Haller, whose labours he justly imagined would promote, in the highest degree, the prosperity of that seminary.

He accepted the royal gift, and with his wife and three children left Berne, his native country, in which his youth, at present, was a bar to his receiving any very lucrative state employment.

The hopes, however, of securing an early independence, were not his only motives for removing to Gottingen. His satires were not forgotten, though they had been committed to the flames. His anatomical researches would be less confined, and the avenues to science more numerous, in such an university. He, therefore, determined to remove from Berne, and take possession of the professorship.

His journey was fatiguing and tedious. His own health was infirm: he was a stranger to the country: the distance was great, and children are not easily conveyed. Just at his arrival, the carriage was overturned, and his beloved Marianne, whose personal attractions had engaged his heart before marriage, as her sweetness of disposition had ensured it afterwards, died in consequence of some injury which she received by this accident.

Haller did not immediately recover this shock: his friends and relations were at a distance. He was in a land of strangers. At length, however, the rectitude of his mind taught him to search for consolation in literary society, in scientific disquisitions, and in pursuing the dictates of religion. His colleagues soon discovered that common report had not bestowed such ample praises on him without foundation. They exerted their utmost efforts to divert his melancholy; and Mr. Huber, a man of great learning and extensive knowledge, was invited to Gottingen, by the regency of Hanover, in order to assist him in his first essays.

The employment of a professor of physic is a very laborious employment. He ought to watch every important discovery, and attend to the progress of

medicinal prescriptions in every disease. All his knowledge should be founded on experience. The delicacy of the human frame is soon disturbed, and in physic, uncertainty is never safe, and errors are always dangerous.

To his pupils, he should not merely give public lectures. He should attend them in their private studies. Their dispositions should be accurately known; their faculties should be carefully weighed. His admonitions should spur the indolent, and restrain the incautious flights of the ardent and speculative. To his disciples his time should be devoted, and the promotion of their advantage should awaken his application.

In faint colours we have described the office of a professor, but from this picture our readers may form some idea of the manner, in which Haller was employed at Gottingen. His duties were important, and his labours were unremitted. During this period, his most elaborate performances were composed, his literary reputation was established, and his name immortalized.

He now chose *PHYSIOLOGY* as the principal object of his studies. It had long been degraded by unmeaning systems, and clogged with an unintelligible jargon of terms. Haller, however, was an accurate and profound *natural philosopher*, and he did not allow that he fully comprehended every part of this extensive branch of medicine, till he had spent thirty years in laborious researches, and in a numerous body of memoirs had discussed very fully every question of difficulty and importance that related to respiration, the circulation of the blood, the formation of the bones, and generation.

To his first edition, he gave the humble title of *Essay*. In this work, he examined the opinions of every author, concerning physiology. Several he rejected, several he explained more fully, but upon all he did not decide. This book is in the hands of every physician and naturalist. To give an account of it would be useless. To attempt criticism would border upon temerity.

The publication of this work forms the era of a revolution in anatomy.
Haller's

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Haller's disciples boasted that physiology was no longer subservient to the wildness of metaphysical notions: it was established by facts, and verified by experiment.

This book was attacked by several authors. In all his disputes he conducted himself with a candour equal to his abilities. He was, however, very poignantly chagrined by Lamettrie, who popularly formed a system of materialism, upon his discoveries respecting a property in animated nature, which he named irritability. From his infancy, his religious principles had been untainted, and he observed with horror, that he was held up to the eyes of the world as an abettor of materialism. He wrote an answer, to which his antagonist replied. Haller then prepared a long and elaborate refutation, which he was going to publish, when Lamettrie died; and he then discovered that his delicacy had made him the dupe of irony.

Haller's lectures were not confined to anatomy. He taught also botany, and formed a catalogue of the plants in the physical garden at Gottingen. His system was original, though he occasionally adopted the divisions of Tournefort, Linnaeus, and Jussieu. He justly considered facility as the first and grand object, and to this he frequently sacrificed regularity and uniformity.

In order to ease the labour of students, and to direct their judgement, he formed a project of four bibliothecae: I. Anatomy. II. Botany. III. Surgery. IV. The Practice of Medicine.

In each of these he proposed giving a comprehensive list of books; an account of their objects, and the new information they contained; with an opinion of the confidence which each author deserved. His first essay appeared in a commentary on the method of studying Boerhaave's system of medicine, in which he distinguished the merits of a variety of writers, both living and dead, by a greater or smaller number of asterisks prefixed to the title of each performance.

Haller by this step hazarded his repose and his importance. He was,
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however, sensible of the utility of his plan, and did not hesitate. He discovered, in the execution of this work, great critical abilities. His mind was correct: his ideas were well arranged: his opinions were expressed with propriety and conciseness.

The Gottingen review of new publications had been some time established. Haller approved of the work, and undertook in it several very important departments. In the whole circle of medical science, in natural history, physic, chemistry, metallurgy, and economics, he reviewed the different articles. To which he added, accounts of voyages and travels, examinations of the transactions of the various academies and societies for the promotion of literature and philosophy, and criticisms on historical writings.

His erudition was here displayed with new splendor, and the reputation which he had acquired by his original works was augmented by the diversified learning which he displayed in this literary journal.

A mutual fondness for the sciences was the foundation of a steady friendship between Baron de Munchausen, prime minister in the electorate of Hanover, and Haller; from which the latter always found protection and assistance, and the former derived the most rational pleasure.

This friendly intercourse was productive of very solid advantages to the University of Gottingen. For, during Haller's residence in that seminary, the King of Great-Britain established a school for surgery: an academy of sciences: an hospital for lying-in women, in which, the art of midwifery was taught: and a school for design, where the pupils delineated all the objects of natural history. Besides these, a collection was formed of anatomical preparations.

By Haller's sollicitation, the regency of Gottingen erected a reformed church for the use of the professors and students of the protestant persuasion; and under his care the building was erected. He promoted the plan of sending the ingenious Mr. Mylius to America, for the purpose of making observations

observations and forming collections. Several princes, and numberless literary men were engaged in the scheme; but the death of this young man defeated their designs.

His Britannic Majesty procured for him the rank of a noble of the empire. He was created a baron, but he declined the title. In Switzerland, such honours are branded, as badges of vanity, though the distinction might have proved advantageous to his family, if he had continued at Göttingen.

During his residence at the university, he enjoyed the public regard in a high degree. He saw his efforts for establishing the reputation of the seminary succeed beyond his wishes. His fame was rendered immortal by his productions; and new discoveries continually rewarded his assiduity, and soothed his labour.

In domestic life, however, he was not so fortunate. He lost two wives: the first, upon his arrival at Göttingen; the second a few months after their marriage. Another trial proved more fortunate. His third lady attended him in his last illness, and survived him.

The love of his country, that *amor patriæ* which is never extinguished in the breast of a Swiss, and his bad health, after seventeen years absence, made him resolve, in the year 1753, to return, and end his days at Berne. He had visited his native spot in 1745, when he was elected a member of the Sovereign Council, which enabled him to fill several offices in the government.

In the first year of his return, he was elected a magistrate by lot: a mode of choice which prevails at Berne. He was now in a new station, but in it his knowledge proved of eminent service.

During his magistracy, the salt works were brought to perfection. He attended the hospital for Orphans: he laid a plan for a school, in which the children of the rich might be qualified for offices of the republic. He prevailed on the government of Berne to augment the appointments of the clergy, that they might, in some measure, be independent, and be able to assist

the poor, as well as administer spiritual consolations. He was himself intrusted with the distribution of these increased salaries.

At Berne there is a council of health, who attend the common people during illness. Haller employed his influence to regulate the laws of this association, and attempted to render ineffectual the innovations of a set of empirics, who are known in Switzerland by the name of *Meiges*.

Haller, for some time, had a seat in the Supreme Consistory, and in the Chamber of Appeals for the German part of the canton; and, during the troubles at Geneva, he was appointed with three others of the Grand Council to assist the secret council of state. He employed his pen also in the public service. He drew up several memorials: he wrote the Directory for preventing the epidemic disorder among the horned cattle, and was author of the methods for recovering those who were apparently drowned or suffocated.

During his public occupations, he formed a regular and complete system of political economy, part of which he delivered to the world in three romances. In the first, he described a nation made happy by the wisdom of a virtuous, though absolute monarch. In the second, the nobles and people were supposed to have a share in the government, while the sovereign held the balance between their different interests. The third formed the picture of an aristocracy. The description of the democracy should have filled a fourth work; but it may reasonably be conjectured, that Haller was afraid of alarming that spirit of government which prevails at Berne, and on this account never completed his plan.

The duties of the magistrate, however, did not restrain the researches of the philosopher, or confine the services of the physician. Haller still continued his physiological labours: arranged his bibliothecas, and began to collect his works, that had been scattered under such a variety of titles. He wrote the articles on medicine, anatomy, and physiology, in the supplement to the *Encyclopédie*. He frequently

quently made botanic excursions into the mountains, in order to render more complete his collection of plants indigenous to Switzerland.

Haller had been chosen perpetual president of the academy, before he left Gottingen; and on the death of M. De Mosheim, his Britannic Majesty offered him the chancellorship. The Sovereign Council of Berne, however, settled a pension on him for his life, in order to retain him; which made him decline the lucrative post, and high honours, which he might have received.

By the King of Prussia, he was appointed to the chancellorship of the University of Halle: by Count Orlow, he was invited to Petersburg. He did not accept of these splendid offers:

*"Nescio qua natali solium dulcedine cunctos
"Allicit, immemores nec finit esse sui."*

From the King of Sweden he received the order of the Polar Star; and he was honoured with the notice of almost every learned society in Europe. He was visited by travellers of the greatest eminence, and the highest distinction: in his last illness, the Emperor of Germany remained a considerable time with him, in familiar conversation.

Haller had strengthened his constitution, which was naturally delicate, by his temperance. He was, however, subject to inflammatory disorders, and had frequently suffered severely by the gout. A disease in his bladder had preyed upon him, during his last years, and, after a long series of excruciating torments, proved fatal to him. Opium alone afforded him relief; and by taking this medicine he was able to pursue his studies; and a few days before he died, the correction of works was his favourite occupation. He then enjoyed the society of his friends, though he was confined to his room, where he found

*"The sweetest soother man can know,
"The lenient balm for every woe,"*

in the tender attention of his wife, and the filial assiduities of his children.

During the intervals of his pain he finished his physiology, and drew up a regular journal of his disorder, which

he sent to the academy at Gottingen. He felt the approach of death, without dismay, and continually remarked the decay of his organs. His life had been spent in contributing to the advantages of his fellow-creatures, by his studies. He had not in any grand instances infringed the divine ordinances. His dissolution he expected without terror, and committed himself to the will of heaven with the most patient resignation.

The twelfth day of December, 1777, was the last of Haller's life. He felt his pulse frequently, and, at last, said to M. Rosset, his friend, who attended him, "My friend, the artery beats no longer." The words were scarcely uttered, when he expired.

This year was fatal to science. In less than eight months died Jussieu, Haller, Linnæus, Voltaire, and Rousseau. Literature and philosophy scarcely ever experienced in a short period losses so severe and so numerous.

In conversation Haller was agreeable and entertaining. His extensive erudition rendered his society acceptable to every various disposition. His elocution was free, concise, and energetic. His knowledge was exquisitely diversified: his reading most extensive: his judgement sound, and his memory faithful. His affections were gentle, and his sensibility was easily awakened.

He was pious, without ostentation; and his love of virtue diffused itself through his writings.

He was tall, and justly proportioned. His countenance was serious and expressive. He had eleven children, one of whom is a member of the Sovereign Council at Berne, and pursues the plan of life which his father adopted, in devoting his time to the service of his country, and the cultivation of science.

His days were spent in his library. He was constantly surrounded by his pupils, his friends, and fellow-citizens, his wife, and his family. In his latter years his application was rendered more laborious, by the increase of his size, his weak eyes, and a habit of writing in a very small character. Yet still he pursued his studies with an ardour that appeared unextinguishable. Du-

ring indispositions he was impatient to renew his occupations. He read or wrote as soon as his meals were finished, and the night was frequently half

consumed before he retired. His whole life appeared to be a sacrifice of his amusements and his health to his fondness for science.

T. T.

B O N T O N.

BON Ton has charms so irresistible, that the most egregious follies become *sacred*, if they originate from, or depend on fashion! — *Addison* nobly lashed the little excrescences of *his* day; what would he say now, were he alive? — Suppose he were to be embodied, and walk the Park for one day only; how would he stare to behold *dowagers sexagenaires*, with the fashes of girls; young men *harnessed* with buckles, with waistcoats shaped like a lady's stays, and equally short waisted. An antediluvian would imagine (from the enormous clubs and queues of hair) that the *chevelure* of the present age was wonderfully increased since the days of natural curly locks. But of all the enormous strides the *shoe-string* seems the most portentous! — Now, officers appear on the parade with filken roses and high heels: — *Risum teneatis?* — Will they not soon wear petticoats? — The ladies, however, keep them in countenance; becoming proportionably masculine, as the gentlemen become effeminate. — The fair sex drive *four in hand*, as skilful as any male *Automedon*, brandish their whips, cock their hats, and shew the pretty ankle covered by a boot! — Glorious change! — *Rouge* also ceases to be an appendage *merely feminine*, as several of the first rate Adonis's of the age sport Warren's cream of roses, and *Ninon de l'Enclos*' bloom of Circassia! — Being the other day in a perfumer's shop, I overheard a curious message: A valet, *bien poudré*, came in a hurry, and said his master ordered the bill instantly, and that he *would* pay it, as he did not mean to use *that* shop any more, for he had found that the *balm of lilies* had totally failed to take away the *tan* which he unfortunately contracted in America. — Indeed, it would require something *very balsamic* to wipe away the *stain* we got there! — Persons of fashion in this metropolis

aim at pleasure in a style so very singular, that an ignorant by-stander would suppose they hunted after pain instead of entertainment: the *routine* of visiting is now so embarrassing, that a woman of fashion has more drudgery to undergo than a menial servant; more whims to gratify, and more caprices to study. Not content with the inevitable ills of life, they form and cherish a variety of fictitious woes; and, provided the pill is *tonisfly* gilt, they care not how bitter it is. — How many *woe-begone* faces we daily see in equipages calculated to inspire the beholder with the utmost hilarity. In vain the festive ball and soothing song courts the unwilling fair; for, sighing for pleasures to come, she tastes not the present joys, but hurries to the next as to the *acmé* of her felicity. I was led into the above train of thought by observing that the same persons actually made a point of being *every where* the same night: for instance — *Lady Bell Bentley* informed me that she was quite *dore up* (to use a fashionable phrase) as she went the preceding night to *Ranelagh*, the *Siddons*, the *Pantheon*, *three private parties*, *five routs*, and *seventy-nine drop visits*, thirty of which she paid by proxy, and sent *Fidèle* (her dog) in the sedan to pay the remainder! — Tolerable slavery! — Now (methought I) who would be a person of fashion? — *Tom Tulip* then appeared, making the same complaint — I requested a journal of the preceding day; which he instantly gave me as follows: — In the morning at the hunt in *Windsor Forest* with the *Prince* — Returned to dress — Went down to the *House* — Dined at ten o'clock at night at *Richmond* — Went to *Ranelagh* after — Lost a thousand pounds at *Brookes's*, and got to the *Festins* at supper by *four* in the morning! — A fatigue equal to a campaign.

Were

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Were the above pleasureable schemes actually enjoined by law, would not the Ottoman power be light in comparison?—Suppose, for whim sake, it were *the ton* to be regular, honest, and tolerably moral, would the fashion be followed?—I know not!—but would it not be worth while to try the experiment?—And would it not redound to the honour of our *fashion-givers* to set vice at defiance, and virtue

in the most exalted point of view?—Then we might hope to see every species of immorality *unfashionable*; and truth, decency, and religion, the requisites of a man and woman of *real fashion*. In such a case, *fashion* would be a blessing, whereas it is much to be apprehended it will prove the bane and destruction of this once great, but now fallen empire!

MONITOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

If you think that the following philosophical account of the Caspian Sea, extracted from the ingenious History of Russia, lately published, will afford your readers any pleasure, the insertion of it will oblige, your's, &c.

Lincoln's-Inn, Sept. 5, 1783.

E.

THE CASPIAN SEA.

ON the left or western side of the Sarpa, there extends southward into the steppes a ridge of ground describing a number of bays and promontories: and which, when seen from the lower part of the steppe, appears like a chain of hills, or secondary mountains. It is in reality, however, no more than the slope of a country very much elevated, consisting of another plain, in many places unequal; and which, on coming from the north, makes a sudden descent upon the salt, dry, clayey deserts of the Volga and the Kuman, under the form of a shore intersected in some places by the floods, or melting of the snows; in others by large vallies, which supply the Sarpa with the greatest part of its waters. This high bank extends from Sarepta, along the Volga, and thence towards the north, as far as the middle Yelshanka; then changes itself into calcareous rocks near the Upper Yelshanka; and, augmenting in height by the accession of considerable layers of earth, as well towards Tzaritzin, as tending from the Volga to the Don, it still continues rising; so that it occupies on that side all the extent of country lying between the two low grounds through which those rivers flow; but it sinks on a sudden on the right hand bank of the Volga, whereby all the steppe to the left of that river preserves,

not only here but in its progress towards the Yerussan (excepting a few elevated places close to the river) the same level and the same kind of soil with the vast southern steppe.

This sudden elevation of ground, this sandy and steep slope from the upper country, the bays and promontories the slope describes, and especially the saline quality of the lower steppe, whose clayey soil is so profusely mixed with shells, give birth to very probable geographical conjectures, not only about the antient state of the steppes of the Kuman, the Kalmucs, and the Yaïk, but also concerning the Caspian sea in the remote ages of the world, and on the communication that may have subsisted between it and the Euxine: conjectures that coincide with the opinion of M. Tournefort, who has been always acknowledged an acute observer, though he might advance, with great appearance of truth, on the antient separation of the Euxine from the Mediterranean; on the rise of the waters of the former much above the level of the latter, and on the influx of those waters into the Mediterranean sea, probably in the time of Deucalion.

That multitude of shells scattered over all the steppes of the Yaïk, of the Kalmucs, and of the Volga, shells which are the same in every particular with those found in the Caspian sea, and

and are never to be met with in rivers; that uniformity of soil in all the parts of these steppes, consisting of nothing else, except in places covered with a flying sand, but of a pure sand connected with the slime at the bottom of the sea, or a yellowish clay without the smallest trace of turf, and without any layers of mineral earths, till you come to a bed of clay, after digging to a considerable depth; that general saline quality of the soil, produced for the most part by a culinary salt; those innumerable flats and lakes of salt water; but, above all, that continued equality of country in all these vast deserts, are so many incontestable proofs that they must necessarily have been formerly covered by the waters of the Caspian sea. And although these plains have been forsaken by the sea for a great number of ages, yet, whether by the effect of the aridity of their position in a very hot climate, whether it be in consequence of the saltiness inherent to them, and maintained by the clayey nature of the inferior stratum; in short, whether by an effect of that property, they have only produced plants of the nature of those which required a saline earth and water, and which consequently make but little earth by their destruction and a great deal of salt; from whatever cause it be, yet these plains have never hitherto been covered with vegetable earth, or turf, or any kind of wood whatever.

It is then manifest that the raised ground extending along the Sarpa, betwixt the Don and the Volga, as well as the highlands of the district of Obtschei-Sirt, between the Volga and the Yaik, have been the antient banks of the sea of Hyrcania. For it is in these high lands that the disposition of the earth in strata is first discovered, that the general saltiness of the ground disappears, that its surface is covered with a thick turf, and presents an upper layer of black mould of some depth, and that the marine productions peculiar to the Caspian sea are no where discoverable: and if we meet with whole banks of shells and corals higher up the Volga, where the elevated lands

begin to be more mountainous, they must necessarily proceed from an inundation of the globe, so much the larger and the more ancient, as the marine productions contained in these layers are all of such a nature as are not to be found either in the Caspian sea or in the Euxine, but only in the depths of the ocean.

It may here be very reasonably asked, by what natural event the Caspian sea, which receives from the rivers that enter it a body of water nearly equal to that it loses by evaporation, since no sensible reflux has been observable for many years, could have lost at one time so great a body as to leave dry a space of country doubtless more than fifteen fathom higher than the actual bed of that sea, and of so vast an extent as the plains of the deserts from the Lower Don to the Yaik, and from the Yaik to the lake Aral, and behind this lake towards the mountains Ural, which are a southern prolongation of the Moguldsharian mountains? If we admit the supposition, which Tournefort has rendered highly probable, that the mountains of the Thracian Bosphorus were in perfect contact, and formed a boundary which separated the Euxine from the Mediterranean, in such sort that the former of these seas, which received into it such great rivers as the Danube, the Dniester, the Nieper, the Don, and the Kuban, presented in the midst of the circumjacent lands an immense lake, whose level was much more elevated than that of the Mediterranean sea and the ocean; that by the rupture of this mighty mound, occasioned either by the successive action of the waters, or by an earthquake, the waters of the Euxine rushed with impetuosity into the Mediterranean sea to gain its level, and that the first influx of this enormous torrent was the occasion of those inundations, which, according to the most ancient records of history, deluged a part of Greece and the Archipelagian isles, we shall be able not only to explain this diminution of the Caspian sea, but the visible traces that still subsist of the ancient elevation of the latter of these rivers will give a great accession

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cession of credibility to the opinion of Tournesfort.

At the same period of time the sea-dogs, the different kinds of sturgeon, the atherina, the *syngnathus pelagicus*, and the shells called combs, might have been carried into the Caspian sea; which, by its actual position, is too remote from all the other seas to permit us to suppose that these different living creatures could have come from them.

So soon as the Euxine had found a means for discharging its waters through the Propontis into the Mediterranean, the first fall of its level converted a great part of the flat and shallow sides into salt deserts. The Caspian sea, which was joined to the Euxine only by a strait of little depth, was in a short space of time intirely detached from it, because the level of this latter is much lower than the bottom of that strait, and thenceforward the Caspian sea became no more than a great lake confined within the land: but as it did not receive into it so many nor such large rivers as the Euxine*, and as the waters of the latter no longer flowed into it, for want of communication, a greater space of ground by far was left uncovered along its shores, partly from the natural evaporation, and partly in consequence of the retreat of the waters; by which means this sea was confined to bounds much narrower still: and it was only at this time, perhaps, that the communication it had had with the Aral lake likewise ceased†. That which before was banks of sand was changed into flying sand, which rose in eminences similar to those we find in the sand of Naryn, and towards the Lower Volga; and what had before been islands were now small mountains at the bottom of this dried sea, such as those of Inderski and others might have been; and a number

of deeper places, when the waters had run off from over the level parts, remained lakes or salt bottoms, such as are found so very frequently in the deserts.

In vain will it be objected against so visible a diminution of the Caspian sea, that travellers relate what they have observed near Baku, that the sea gained upon the land, and had even already swallowed up a part of the town. For if we consider the phlogistic nature of the soil in those parts, we shall find infinitely greater reason for admitting a sinking of the earth and of the mountain than an increase of the sea, which could not in any manner be the case; whilst, on the contrary, a bare inspection of all the countries that surround the northern part of the Caspian sea, leaves no room for doubting that it has undergone a diminution much more considerable than the Mediterranean, or any other known sea; nay, it is even very presumable that it continues now to diminish every day. But even without supposing, as we do at present, the sudden passage the Euxine seems to have forced into the Mediterranean, might we not attribute to the sole diminution which every sea without exception experiences, and which seems almost generally adopted, that separation between the Caspian sea and the Euxine on one part, and the lake Aral on the other, as well as the drying up of the strait of communication, which must by degrees have been the consequence in times much nearer our's; and might we not then, likewise conceive how, when once this communication was stopped, the sole disproportion between the body of water that entered the Caspian sea by the rivers that ran into it, and what it lost by evaporation, might produce the same effect, and sink its level much beneath the general plane of the seas‡.

TO

* The rapidity of the current in the canal of Constantinople seems to prove that the Black Sea receives more water from the rivers that fall into it, than it can eject by evaporation.

† M. de Buffon, who probably did not understand the nature of the soil in these parts, attacks the conjectures of Tournesfort, which he presents indeed under a different point of view from M. Pallas; yet he observes that the Caspian sea receives no river on its eastern side, and that the lake Aral receives none on the western, which should lead us to presume, says he, that formerly these two lakes were but one, and that the rivers having diminished by degrees, and brought a great quantity of sand and slime, all the country by which they are separated has been formed by these sands.

‡ To the above we may add another observation M. de Buffon makes in his Theory of the Earth; that all rivers diminish daily, because, says he, the mountains lose something every day of their bulk. These vapours which hang about mountains being the primary sources of rivers, their size and their quantity of water depend on the quantity of these vapours, which cannot fail to diminish in proportion as the mountains lose of their height.

TO 'THE EDITOR OF 'THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

I Am greatly pleased, as I doubt not the majority of your readers are, to find you intend to extend your plan, and, while you announce the increase of the price, you assure the public that your work shall be enlarged in proportion, and made every way more deserving universal approbation. I have for some time past sent you my little compositions, which I shall continue to do, while you think them worthy of insertion; at present I beg your acceptance of the following,

ON CONNUBIAL HAPPINESS.

Thrice happy they! the happiest of their kind,

Whom gentler stars unite, and in one fate

Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend. *Thomson's Seasons.*

THE great Supreme Governour of the Universe, when he brought Eve to the father of mankind, had the happiness of both parties equally in view; and well knowing the felicity of the married state, united them together in the nearest and dearest bonds for life; a greater precedent or better plea to encourage matrimony cannot possibly be pointed out; indeed the great Saviour of the world evidently recommended as well as countenanced this first divine institution, by his presence and first miracle; as it is recorded of him in the 2d chapter of St. John's gospel.

Were the question to be asked, Wherein does the happiness of the married state consist? I would reply, in my humble opinion, in a mutual affection, a similarity of tempers, a reciprocal endeavour to please, and an invariable aim at each other's comfort (under the blessing of Heaven) must constitute the very essence of connubial bliss.

Was the question to be asked, Why are not married couples more generally happy? I would answer, because separate pleasures, opposite dispositions,

and trifling differences too much prevail, and foster indifference, if not contempt.

Before persons enter themselves as candidates for matrimony, it is indispensably necessary for them to enquire, in what respects they are qualified to render esteem lasting and the state happy. It is not merely the parties loving each other, that is sufficient, or *all* that is necessary to produce a *happy* union. No: if there is not something more than love, though would to God there were more of this; if there are not *some*, if not *all* the prerequisites I have before mentioned, to be found and unite in those who enter the hymeneal bands, *permanent* felicity is not to be expected.

I do not pretend to assert that *riches*, *beauty*, and *good sense* may not greatly heighten, and (if I may use the expression) tend to *consolidate* nuptial happiness, but I do say, and experience daily proves, that neither of them are *absolutely necessary* to make a couple happy.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

July 6, 1783.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF REASON.

A FRAGMENT.

"THE gods, my dear Iphis (said Reason to her pupil) implanted in man, at his creation, the desire to be happy; and that desire could not but produce in him a reverence for virtue, who on earth, as in Heaven, is the sole source of happiness. The

passions were then subjected to my laws; and man, aided by me, continued to hold them in his chains.—Typhon, however, the principle of evil, having been banished Olympus for his pride, descended to the terrestrial regions. He appeared; and instantly the

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the passions burst from their captivity. Like an impetuous torrent, they carried havoc with them to the remotest quarters of a world, seemingly devoted to destruction. In vain did I then call them—in vain, alas! do I call them still. Rebels to my authority, and slaves to their own irregular appetites, they have never since hearkened to my voice.—From that fatal day hath the whole race of mortals been exposed to their tyranny; and they only can be accounted wise, who, obedient to my call, know how to oppose them vigorously, if not to overcome them. But of these, small is the number.—The giddy *multitude* yield to the passions, without even *wishing* to resist them; nay, so infatuated are they, that they actually look for *felicity* under their dominion.—Of all captives the most abject, they hug their chains, and rather than not indulge a *favourite* passion, they will sacrifice truth and justice—will sacrifice every dictate of reason, every principle of virtue—Strangers to those elevated sentiments, which once characterised the sons and daughters of humanity, even the heaven-born principles of love and friendship have lost their influence over them; and they daily render both subservient to the most ignoble purposes, and that often without even *affecting* a blush on the occasion.—Yet, however infatuated the bulk of mankind may be, and however deaf to my precepts, there are few who do not still retain a knowledge of virtue; nor have they a pretence for neglecting her, but the frivolous one, that she is too *rigid* for them. They *respect* but do not *love* her—And *why* do they not love her?—Because, in spite of all their efforts to silence her, she still reminds them of their faults. In order to stifle that remorse, which is sure ever and anon to harass them, while they persist in their eccentric career, they would feel a secret pleasure could they annihilate the very name and idea of virtue. They find, to their sorrow, that she still meets with faithful votaries. To seduce these, animated by envy, they labour! but too successfully, they labour.—Soon as a young person, quit-

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ting the arms of innocence, enters into what *Worldlings* call *Life*, he is sure to excite the jealousy of these worldlings. With truth, indeed, he may be said to have entered into a new *scene* of life; for virtue he hears turned into ridicule; modesty is termed sheepishness before him; and prudence—what is prudence—another name merely for pusillanimity!—Though, in their hearts, many of them are actually ashamed of their excesses, yet they do not scruple to paint those excesses, to him, in the most engaging colours. To behold him possessed of qualities that merit the esteem of men whose esteem is honourable, they consider as a grievance of all others the most mortifying; nor do they leave an effort unexerted, by which he may become as contemptible as themselves, if not as odious. Of these truths (continued Reason) you cannot be ignorant, from the woeful experience you have already had of them."

"Alas! (exclaimed the son of Melania, with an intrusive sigh)—Alas! renew not, I pray you, the remembrance of what must for ever cover me with shame. I know, that alike at Babylon and at Thebes, I refused to follow your counsels; that I even trampled on the laws of virtue. Convinced, however, of my errors, henceforth I will be more upon my guard; and, for this purpose, I will connect myself solely with persons whose advanced years shall have long served them as a barrier against the fatal inroads of the passions."

"Beware of that delusion (resumed Reason)—Beyond every thing else would the unlimited confidence you propose to put in *age* contribute to mislead you. Be not thus deceived, O unsuspicious Youth!—Age, far from contributing to resist the passions, serves often to render them yet more *headstrong*. Every day, we behold men, who, by countenancing excesses in others, which they themselves are no longer able to practice, become the scold of the world; which, however avowedly depraved individually, seems still collectively to entertain an abhorrence of vice, and a reverence for virtue.

F f

"Avoid,

“ Avoid, likewise (continued Reason) the society of those *pseudo*-sages, who, though unacquainted with Reason, have Reason perpetually on their lips; fondly *believing*, or basely endeavouring to *insinuate*, that I am the directress of their actions, the foundress of their systems. From the *real* followers of my laws, how easy is it to distinguish such *pretended* ones!—Slaves to vanity and to self-love, the latter are for confining all merit to themselves. Rendered still more dangerous by their *lives* than by their *doctrines*, through the assumption of a solemn and fastidious deportment, they impose upon the superficial, they even *fascinate* the vulgar; yet inwardly devoured by envy, they never contemplate but with disgust the good qualities that shine forth in others. In order to eclipse these, they will magnify every failing, however casual, however trivial in itself; and, should the language of exaggeration be insufficient for their purpose, they will not hesitate, with an art still more detestable, to clothe them with vices, to which the unsuspecting objects of their spleen are strangers.—Alas! how often do they descend to the meanness—meanness! it is depravity in the extreme!—of formally laying plots to render them *substantially* corrupt!—Yes, Iphis—justly art thou filled with astonishment and horror—and this, merely that they may afterwards enjoy the barbarous pleasure of having plunged a poisoned dagger into

the bosom of truth and innocence: such wretches will not scruple to invoke every fraudulent art to subject the faithfullest of my followers to the bondage of each destructive passion.”

“ Gracious Heaven! (cried the son of Melania) what horrid tidings dost thou unfold to me!—Since men are so perverse, so lost to every principle of virtue, so insensible to all the charms of Reason, let me detest and shun them as the vilest monsters.”

“ A repetition of the old error! (returned Reason) an error to which persons are ever prone, who suffer as Iphis has suffered!—Are they seduced, deceived, betrayed? they contract an antipathy to their species, and imagine the *whole* race of man enslaved by the passions. Renounce such notions; and learn to consider them as the unworthy produce of a disordered mind. Again let me repeat it, the world contains many hearts firmly attached to virtue; but without my assistance it is difficult to distinguish them. Ever note, then, O Iphis, that the conduct of a man of real honour and probity is uniformly consistent with his conversation; that, making a liberal allowance for the imperfection of humanity, instead of exaggerating the frailties of his fellow-creatures, he, on all occasions, endeavours to palliate them; that, in fine, however great his detestation of vice, over the weak he is ever ready to shed a tear of pity.

G.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following letter is the production of Dr. Isaac Schomberg. He wrote it to a lady, for whom he had a high regard, and whose mind he cultivated with the most friendly attention.

To praise Dr. Isaac Schomberg is unnecessary. His character is superior to panegyric. He possessed a sound understanding, and no common share of erudition. His soul was regulated by the purest principles: his integrity was irreproachable: his noble nature disdained the meanness of dishonour. With the first characters of the age, he lived in habits of intimacy, and it would be difficult to point out any one of his acquaintance, who did not regret his death.

You will instantly perceive the claims which this letter has to a place in your Miscellany. To the present race of readers it will prove a source of entertainment, blended with instruction, and to posterity it will display Dr. Isaac Schomberg's talents and goodness of heart in the strongest manner.

Insert

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LETTER FROM DR. SCHOMBERG.

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Insert this short character, it is drawn in weak and fading colours, but it is the effusion of a friend. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

E.

TO MISS ———.

MADAM,

CONFORMABLE to your desire, and my promise, I present you with a few thoughts on the method of reading; which you would have had sooner, but that you gave me leave to set them down at my leisure hours. I have complied with your request in both these particulars, so that you see, Madam, how absolute your commands are over me. If my remarks should answer your expectations, and the purpose for which they were intended; if they should in the least conduce to the spending your time in a more profitable and agreeable manner than most of your sex generally do, it will give me a pleasure equal at least to that you will receive.

It were to be wished that the female part of the human creation, on whom Nature has poured out so many charms with so lavish a hand, would pay some regard to the cultivating their minds, and improving their understanding. It is easily accomplished. Would they bestow a fourth part of the time they throw away on the trifles and gewgaws of dress, in reading proper books, it would perfectly answer their purpose. Not that I am against the ladies adorning their persons; let them be set off with all the ornaments that art and nature can conspire to produce for their embellishment, but let it be with reason and good sense, not caprice and humour; for there is good sense in dress, as in all things else. Strange doctrine to some! but I am sure, Madam, you know there is — you practise it.

The first rule to be laid down to any one who reads to improve, is never to read but with attention. As the abstruse parts of learning are not necessary to the accomplishment of one of your sex, a small degree of it will suffice. I would throw the subjects of which the ladies ought not to be wholly ignorant, under the following heads:

HISTORY,

MORALITY,

POETRY,

The first employs the memory, the second the judgement, and the third the imagination.

Whenever you undertake to read history, make a small abstract of the memorable events, and set down in what year they happened. If you entertain yourself with the life of a famous person, do the same by his most remarkable actions, with the addition of the year and place he was born at and died. You will find those great helps to your memory, as they will lead you to remember what you do not write down by a sort of chain that links the whole history together.

Books of morality deserve an exact reading. There are none in our language more useful and entertaining than the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians. They are the standards of the English tongue, and as such should be read over and over again; for as we imperceptibly slide into the manners and habits of those persons with whom we most frequently converse, so reading, being as it were a silent conversation, we insensibly write and talk in the style of the authors we have the most often read, and who have left the deepest impressions on our minds. Now, in order to retain what you read on the various subjects that fall under the head of Morality, I would advise you to mark with a pencil whatever you find worth remembering. If a passage should strike you, mark it down in the margin; if an expression, draw a line under it; if a whole paper in the before-mentioned books, or any other which are written in the same loose and unconnected manner, make an asterisk over the first line. By these means you will select the most valuable parts, and they will sink deeper in your memory than the rest, on repeated reading, by being distinguished from them.

The last article is Poetry. The way of distinguishing good poetry from bad, is to turn it out of verse into prose, and see whether the thought is natural, and

the words adapted to it; or whether they are not too big and sounding, or too low and mean for the sense they would convey. This rule will prevent you from being imposed on by bombast and fustian, which with many passes for sublime; for smooth verses, which run off the ear with an easy cadence and harmonious turn, very often impose nonsense on the world, and are like your fine-dressed beaux who pass for fine gentlemen. Divest both from their outward ornaments, and people are surpris'd they could have been so easily deluded.

I have now, madam, given a few rules, and those such only as are really necessary. I could have added more, but these will be sufficient to enable you to read without burdening your memory, and yet with another view besides that of barely killing time, as too many are accustomed to do.

This task you have imposed on me is a strong proof of your knowing the true value of time, and always having improved it to the best advantage, were there no other; and that there are other proofs, those who have the pleasure of being acquainted with you can tell. As for my part, madam, you have done me too much honour, by singling me out from all your acquaintance on this occasion, to say any thing that would not look like flattery; you yourself would think it so were I to do you the common justice all your friends allow you: I must, therefore, be silent on this head, and only say, that I shall think myself well rewarded in return, if you will believe me to be, with the utmost sincerity, as I really am,

Madam,

Your faithful humble servant,

I. SCHOMBERG.

July 19th, 1764.

ACCOUNT OF THE EARTHQUAKES IN CALABRIA, AND VARIOUS PARTS OF SICILY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY BY SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON.

Naples, May 23, 1783.

I Am happy now to have it in my power to give you, and my brethren of the Royal Society, some little idea of the infinite damage done, and of the various phenomena exhibited, by the earthquakes (which began the 5th of February last, and continue to be sensibly, though less violently, felt to this day) in the two Calabrias, at Messina, and in the parts of Sicily nearest to the continent. From the most authentic reports, and accounts received at the office of his Sicilian Majesty's Secretary of State, we gathered in general, that the part of Calabria which has been most affected by this heavy calamity, is that which is comprehended between the 38th and 39th degrees; that the greatest force of the earthquakes seemed to have exerted itself from the foot of those mountains of the Apennines called the Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending westward to the Tyrrhene sea; that the towns, villages, and farm-houses near these mountains, situated either on

hills or on the plain, were totally ruined by the first shock of the 5th of February about noon; and that the greatest mortality was there; that in proportion as the towns and villages were at a greater distance from this center, the damage they received was less considerable; but that even those more distant towns had been greatly damaged by the subsequent shocks of the earthquake, and especially by those of the 7th, the 26th, and 28th of February, and that of the 1st of March; that from the first shock, the 5th of February, the earth continued to be in a continual tremor, more or less; and that the shocks were more sensibly felt at times in some parts of the afflicted provinces than in others; that the motion of the earth had been various, and, according to the Italian denomination, *vorticoso*, *orizontale*, and *oscillatorio*, either whirling like a vortex, horizontal, or by pulsations, or beating from the bottom upwards; that this variety of motion had increased the apprehensions

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apprehensions of the unfortunate inhabitants of those parts, who expected every moment that the earth would open under their feet, and swallow them up; that the rains had been continual and violent, often accompanied with lightning, and irregular and furious gusts of wind; that from all these causes the face of the earth of that part of Calabria (comprehended as above-mentioned between the 38th and 39th degrees) was entirely altered, particularly on the westward side of the mountains above-named; that many openings and cracks had been made in those parts; that some hills had been lowered, and others quite levelled; that in the plains, deep chasins had been made, by which many roads were rendered impassable; that huge mountains had been split asunder, and parts of them driven to a considerable distance; that deep vallies had been filled up by the mountains (which formed those vallies) having been detached by the violence of the earthquakes, and joined together; that the course of some rivers had been altered; that many springs of water had appeared in places that were perfectly dry before; and that in other parts, springs that had been constant had totally disappeared; that near Laureana, in Calabria Ultra, a singular phenomenon had been produced; that the surface of two whole tenements, with large olive and mulberry trees therein, situated in a valley perfectly level, had been detached by the earthquake, and transplanted, the trees still remaining in their places, to the distance of about a mile from their first situations; and that from the spot on which they formerly stood, hot water had sprung up to a considerable height, mixed with sand of a ferrugineous nature; that near this place also some countrymen and shepherds had been swallowed up, with their teams of oxen, and their flocks of goats and sheep; in short, that beginning from the city of Amantea, situated on the coast of the Tyrrhene sea in Calabria Citra, and going along the westward coast to Cape Spartivento in Calabria Ultra, and then up the eastern coast as far as the Cape d'Alice (a part of Calabria Citra on the

Ionian sea) there is not a town or village, either on the coast or land, but what is either totally destroyed, or has suffered more or less, amounting in all to near four hundred, what are called here *paeses*. A village containing less than an hundred inhabitants is not counted as a *paese*.

The greatest mortality fell upon those towns and countries situated in the plain, on the western side of the mountains Dejo, Sacro, and Caulone. At Casal Nuovo, the Princess Gerace, and upwards of 4000 of the inhabitants, lost their lives; at Bagnara, the number of dead amounts to 3017; Radicina and Palmi count their loss at about 3000 each; Terranuova about 1400; Seminari still more. The sum total of the mortality in both Calabrias and in Sicily, by the earthquakes alone, according to the returns in the Secretary of State's office at Naples, is 32,367; but I have good reason to believe, that, including strangers, the number of lives lost must have been considerably greater, 40,000 at least may be allowed, and, I believe, without any exaggeration.

From the same office intelligence we likewise heard that the inhabitants of Scilla on the first shock of the earthquake, the 5th of February, had escaped from their houses on the rock, and, following the example of their Prince, taken shelter on the sea-shore; but that in the night-time the same shock which had raised and agitated the sea so violently, and done so much damage on the point of the Faro of Messina, had acted with still greater violence there, for that the wave (which was represented to have been boiling hot, and that many people had been scalded by its rising to a great height) went furiously three miles inland, and swept off in its return 2473 of the inhabitants of Scilla, with the Prince at their head, who were at that time either on the Scilla strand, or in boats near the shore.

All accounts agreed, that of the number of shocks which have been felt since the beginning of this formidable earthquake, amounting to some hundreds, the most violent, and

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of the longest duration, were those of the 5th of February, at $19\frac{1}{2}$ (according to the Italian way of counting the hours); of the 6th of February, at seven hours in the night; of the 27th of February, at $11\frac{1}{4}$ in the morning; of the first of March, at $8\frac{1}{2}$ in the night; and that of the 28th of March, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ in the night. It was this last shock that affected most the upper part of Calabria Ultra, and the lower part of the Citra, an authentic description of which you will see hereafter, in a letter which I received from the Marquis Ippolito, an accurate observer, residing at Catanzaro in the Upper Calabria. The first and the last shocks must have been tremendous indeed, and only these two were sensibly felt in this capital.

The accounts which this government has received from the province of Cosenza are less melancholy than those from the province of Calabria Ultra. From Cape Suvero to the Cape of Cetraro on the western coast, the inland countries, as well as those on the coast, are said to have suffered more or less in proportion to their proximity to the supposed center of the earthquakes; and it has been constantly observed, that its greatest violence has been exerted, and still continues to be so, on the western side of the Apennines, precisely the celebrated Sila of the ancient Brutii, and that all those countries situated to the eastward of the Sila had felt the shocks of the earthquake, but without having received any damage from them. In the province of Cosenza there does not appear to be above 100 lives lost. In the last accounts from the most afflicted part of Calabria Ultra two singular phenomena are mentioned. At about the distance of three miles from the ruined city of Oppido, there was a hill (the soil of which is a sandy clay) about 500 palms high, and 1300 in circumference at its basis. It was said, that this hill, by the shock of the 5th of February, jumped to the distance of about four miles from the spot where it stood, into a plain, called the Campo di Bafano. At the same time the hill on which the town of Oppido stood, which ex-

tended about three miles, divided into two, and as its situation was between two rivers, its ruins filled up the valley, and stopped the course of those rivers; two great lakes are already formed, and are daily increasing, which lakes, if means are not found to drain them, and give the rivers their due course, in a short time must infect the air greatly.

From Sicily the accounts of the most serious nature were those of the destruction of the greatest part of the noble city of Messina, by the shock of the 5th of February, and of the remaining parts by the subsequent ones; that the quay in the port had sunk considerably, and was in some places a palm and a half under water; that the superb building, called the Palazzata, which gave the port a more magnificent appearance than any port in Europe can boast of, had been entirely ruined; that the Lazaret had been greatly damaged; but that the citadel had suffered little; that the mother church had fallen: in short, that Messina was no more; that the tower at the point of the entrance of the Faro was half destroyed; and that the same hot wave, that had done such mischief at Scilla, had passed over the point of land at the Faro, and carried off about 24 people. The Viceroy of Sicily likewise gave an account of some damage done by the earthquakes, but nothing considerable, at Melazzo, Patti, Terra di Santa, Lucia, Castro Reale, and in the island of Lipari.

This, Sir, was the intelligence I was possessed of at the end of last month, but as I am particularly curious, as you know, on the subject of volcanoes, and was persuaded in my own mind (from the present earthquakes being confined to one spot) that some great chemical operation of nature of the volcanic sort was the real cause of them; in order to clear up so many points, and to come at truth, which you also well know, Sir, is exceedingly difficult, I took the sudden resolution to employ about twenty days (which was as much as I could allow, and have time to be out of Italy, in my way home, before the heats set in) in making the tour of such parts of Calabria Ultra and Sicily

as had been, and were still most affected by the earthquakes, and examining with my own eyes the phenomena above-mentioned. I accordingly hired for that purpose a Maltese speronara for myself, and a Neapolitan felucca for my servants, and left Naples the 2d of May. I was furnished, by command of his Sicilian Majesty, with ample passports, and orders to the commanding officers of the different provinces, to give me every assistance and protection in the pursuit of my object. I had a pleasant voyage in my Maltese speronara (which are excellent boats, and the boatmen very skilful) along the coast of the Principato Citra and Calabria Citra, after having passed the gulph of Policastro. At Cedraro, I found the first symptoms of the earthquake, some of the principal inhabitants of that city having quitted their houses, and living in new erected barracks, though not a house in the whole town, as I could see, had suffered. At St. Lucido I perceived that the Baron's palace and the church steeple had suffered, and that most of the inhabitants were in barracks. The barracks are just such sort of buildings as the booths of our country fairs, though indeed many I have seen are more like our pig-styes. As my object was to get as fast as possible to the center of the mischief, having little time, and much to see, I contented myself with a distant view of Maida, Nicastro, and Santo Eufemia, and pushed on to the town of Pizzo, in Calabria Ultra, where I landed on the evening of the 6th of May. This town, situated on the sea, and on a volcanic cussa*, had been greatly damaged by the earthquake of the 5th of February, but was completely ruined by that of the 28th of March. As the inhabitants of this town (amounting to about 5000) had sufficient warning, and had left their houses, and taken to barracks on the first shock, the 5th of February, the mortality on the 28th of March was inconsiderable; but, from the barracks having been ill-constructed, and many situated in a very confined unwholesome spot, an epidemical disorder had taken place, and

carried off many, and was still in fatal force whilst I was there, in spite of the wise endeavours of government to stop its progress. I fear, as the heats increase, the same misfortune will attend many parts of the unfortunate Calabria, as also the city of Messina. The inhabitants of Pizzo seemed to me to have habituated themselves already to their present inconvenient manner of living, and shops of every kind were opened in the streets of the barracks, which, except some few, are but poorly constructed. I was assured here, that the volcano of Stromboli, which is opposite, and in full view of this town, and at the distance of about fifty miles, had smoked less, and thrown up a less quantity of inflamed matter during the earthquakes than it had done for some years past; that slight shocks continued to be felt daily; and the night I slept here, on board the Speronara drawn on shore, I was awakened with a smart one, which seemed to lift up the bottom of the boat, but it was not attended with any subterraneous noise. My servants, in the other boat, felt the same. The next day I ordered my boats to proceed to Reggio, and I went on horse-back to Monteleone, about six miles from Pizzo, up hill, on a road of loose stones and clay, scarcely passable in this season, but through the most beautiful and fertile country I ever beheld: a perfect garden of olive-trees, mulberry-trees, fruit-trees, and vines; and under these trees the richest crops of corn or lupins, beans or other vegetables, which seemed to thrive perfectly, though under a thick shade. This is the stile of the whole plain of Monteleone, except that here and there are vast woods of oak and olive-trees mixed, and the olive trees of such a size as I could never have conceived, being half as big as the oaks themselves, which are fine timber trees, and more than treble the size of the olive-trees of the Campagna Felice. The olive woods, in some parts of the plain, are regularly planted in lines, and in others grow irregularly. Though the object of my present journey was merely to take a hasty view of the spots which

* This was the only token of former volcanic explosions that I met with in Calabria.

had suffered so much by the calamity, my attention was continually called away, and I was lost in the admiration of the fertility and beauty of this rich province, exceeding by many degrees (as to the first point) every country I have yet seen. Besides the two rich products of silk and oil, in which this province surpasses every other, perhaps, in the whole world, it abounds with corn, wine, cotton, liquorice, fruit, and vegetables of every kind; and if its population and industry kept pace with its fertility, the revenue of Calabria Ultra might surely be more than doubled in a short time. I saw whole groves of mulberry-trees, the owners of which told me, did not let for more than five shillings an acre, when every acre would be worth at least five pounds, had they hands to gather the leaves and attend the silk-worms. The town of Monteleone, anciently Vibo Valentia, is beautifully situate on a hill, overlooking the sea and the rich plains above-mentioned, bounded by the Apennines, and crowned by Aspramonte, the highest of them all, interspersed with towns and villages, which, alas! are no more than heaps of ruins. The town of Monteleone suffered little by the first shocks of the earthquake; but was greatly damaged by that of the 28th of March (though only twelve lives were lost) and all the inhabitants are reduced to live in barracks, many of which are well constructed with either planks or reeds, covered with plaster on the outside. As this country has ever been subject to earthquakes, the barons had usually a barrack near their palace, to retire to on the least alarm of an earthquake. I inhabited here a magnificent one, consisting of many rooms well furnished, which was built by the present Duke of Monteleone's grand-father. I owe the safety and the expedition of the very interesting journey which I have taken through this province to this duke's goodness, as he was pleased at Naples to furnish me with a letter to his agent; in consequence of which, I was not only most hospitably and elegantly treated in his barrack, and supplied with excellent sure-footed horses

for myself and servant, but also with two of his horse-guards, well acquainted with the cross roads of the country, without which it would have been impossible, with any degree of safety, to have visited every curious spot between Monteleone and Reggio, as I did, in four days. No one, that has not had the experience, can conceive the horrid state of the roads in Calabria, even in this season, nor the superior excellence of the horses of the country. All agreed here that every shock of the earthquake seemed to come with a rumbling noise from the westward, beginning usually with the horizontal motion, and ending with the vorticoſe, which is the motion that has ruined most of the buildings in this province. The same observation I found to be a general one throughout this province. I found it a general observation also, that before a shock of an earthquake, the clouds seemed to be fixed and motionless; and that immediately after a heavy shower of rain, a shock quickly followed. I spoke with many here and elsewhere, who were thrown down by the violence of some of the shocks; and several peasants of the country told me, that the motion of the earth was so violent, that the heads of the largest trees almost touched the ground from side to side; that during a shock, oxen and horses extended their legs wide asunder not to be thrown down, and that they gave evident signs of being sensible of the approach of each shock. I myself observed, that in the parts that have suffered most by the earthquakes, the braying of an ass, the neighing of a horse, or the cackling of a goose, always drove people out of their barracks, and was the occasion of many Pater-nosters and Ave-Marias being repeated in expectation of a shock. From Monteleone I descended into the plain, having passed through many towns and villages which had been more or less ruined according to their vicinity to the plain. The town of Mileto, situated in a bottom, I saw was totally destroyed; and not a house standing. At some distance I saw Soriano and the noble Dominican convent a heap of ruins; but as my object was not

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not to visit ruins, but the greater phenomena produced by the earthquakes, I went on to Rosarno. I must, however, first mention the most remarkable instance I met with of animals being able to live long without food, of which there have been many examples during these present earthquakes. At Soriano, two fattened hogs, that had remained buried under a heap of ruins, were taken out alive the forty-second day; they were lean and weak, but soon recovered. One of his Sicilian Majesty's engineers, who was present at the taking them out, gave me this information. It was evident to me, in this day's journey, that all habitations situated on high grounds, the soil of which is a gritty sand stone, somewhat like a granite, but without the consistence, had suffered less than those situated in the plain, which are universally levelled to the ground. The soil of the plain is a sandy clay, white, red, or brown; but the white prevails most, and is full of marine shells, particularly scollop shells. This valley of clay is intersected in many parts by rivers and torrents coming from the mountains, which have produced wide and deep ravines all over the country. Soon after we had passed through the ruined town of St. Pietro, we had a distant view of Sicily, and the summit of Mount Etna, which smoked considerably. Just before we arrived at Rosarno, near a ford of the river Mamella, we passed over a swampy plain, in many parts of which I was shewn small hollows in the earth, of the shape of an inverted cone: they were covered with sand, as was the soil near them. I was told that, during the earthquake of the 5th of February, from each of these spots a fountain of water mixed with sand had been driven up to a considerable height. I spoke to a peasant here, who was present, and was covered with the water and sand; but, he assured me that it was not hot, as had been represented. Before this appearance, he said, the river was dry; but soon after returned, and overflowed its banks. I afterwards found that the same phenomenon had been constant with respect to all the

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other rivers in the plain during the formidable shock of the 5th of February. I think this phenomenon is easily explained, by supposing the first impulse of the earthquake to have come from the bottom upwards, which all the inhabitants of the plain attest to be fact; the surface of the plain suddenly arising, the rivers, which are not deep, would naturally disappear, and the plain, returning with violence to its former level, the rivers must naturally have returned, and overflowed, at the same time that the sudden depression of the boggy grounds would as naturally force out the water that lay hid under their surface. I observed in the other parts where this phenomenon had been exhibited, that the ground was always low and rushy. Between this place and Rosarno we passed the river Messano or Metauro (which is near the town above-mentioned) on a strong timber bridge, 700 palms long, which had been lately built by the Duke of Monteleone. From the cracks made on the banks and in the bed of the river by the earthquake, it was quite separated in one part, and the level on which the piers were placed having been variously altered, the bridge has taken an undulated form, and the rail on each side is curiously scolloped; but the parts that were separated having been joined again, it is now passable. The Duke's bridgeman told me also, that at the moment of the earthquake this great river was perfectly dry for some seconds, and then returned with violence, and overflowed; and that the bridge undulated in a most extraordinary manner. When I mention the earthquake in the plain, it must be always understood the first shock of the 5th of February, which was by far the most terrible, and was the one that did the whole mischief in the plain, without having given any previous notice. The town of Rosarno, with the Duke of Monteleone's palace there, was entirely ruined; but the walls remained about six feet high, and are now sitting up as barracks. The mortality here did not much exceed 200 out of near 3000. It had been remarked at Rosarno, and the

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same remark has been constantly repeated to me in every ruined town that I have visited, that the male dead were generally found under the ruins in the attitude of struggling against the danger; but that the female attitude was usually with hands clasped over their heads, as giving themselves up to despair, unless they had children near them; in which case they always were found clasping the children in their arms, or in some attitude which indicated their anxious care to protect them—a strong instance of the maternal tenderness of the sex! The only building that remained unhurt at Rosarno was a strong built town gaol, in which were three notorious villains, who would probably have lost their lives had they been at liberty. After having dined in a barrack, the owner of which had lost five of his family by the earthquake, I proceeded to Laureana, often crossing the wide extended bed of the river Metauro.

The environs of Laureana, which stands on an elevation, is the garden of Eden itself; nothing I ever saw can be compared to it. The town is considerable, but as the earthquake did not come on suddenly, as in the plain, not a life was lost there; but from a sickness occasioned by hardships and fright 52 have since died. I lodged in the barracks of a sensible gentleman of Mileto, Don Domenico Acquafredda, who is a principal proprietor of this town. He attended me the next day to the two tenements, called the Macini and Vaticano, mentioned in the former part of this letter, and which were said to have changed their situation by the earthquake. The fact is true, and is easily accounted for. These tenements were situated in a valley surrounded by high grounds; and the surface of the earth, which has been removed, had been probably long undermined by little rivulets which come from the mountains, and now are in full view on the bare spot the tenements had deserted. These rivulets have a sufficiently rapid course down the valley, to prove its not being a perfect level, as was represented. I suppose the earthquake to have opened some depo-

sitions of rain-water in the clay-hills which surround the valley, which water, mixed with the loose soil, taking its course suddenly through the undermined surface, lifting it up with the large olive and mulberry-trees, and a thatched cottage, floated the entire piece of ground, with all its vegetation, about a mile down the valley, where it now stands with most of the trees erect. These two tenements may be about a mile long, and half a mile broad. I was shewn several deep cracks in this neighbourhood, not one above a foot in breadth; but which, I was credibly assured, had opened wide during the earthquake, and swallowed up an ox, and near an hundred goats, but no countrymen as was reported. In the valley above-mentioned I saw the same sort of hollows in the form of inverted cones, out of which, I was assured, that hot water and sand had been emitted with violence during the earthquakes, as at Rosarno; but I could not find any one who could positively affirm that the water had been really hot, although the reports which government received affirm it. Some of the sand thrown out here with the water has a ferrugineous appearance, and seems to have been acted upon by fire. I was told, that it had also, when fresh, a strong smell of sulphur, but I could not perceive it.

From hence I went through the same delightful country to the town of Polistene. To pass through so rich a country, and not see a single house standing on it, is most melancholy indeed; wherever a house stood, there you see a heap of ruins, and a poor barrack, with two or three miserable mourning figures sitting at the door, and here and there a maimed man, woman, or child, crawling upon crutches. Instead of a town, you see a confused heap of ruins, and round about them a number of poor huts or barracks, and a larger one to serve as a church, with the church bells hanging upon a sort of low gibbet; every inhabitant with a doleful countenance, and wearing some token of having lost a parent.

I travelled four days in the plain, in the midst of such misery as cannot

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be described. The force of the earthquake was so great there, that all the inhabitants of the towns were buried either alive or dead under the ruins of their houses in an instant. The town of Polistene was large, but ill situated between two rivers subject to overflow: 2100 out of about 6000 lost their lives here the fatal 5th of February. The Marquis St. Giorgio, the baron of this country, whom I found here, was well employed in assisting his tenants. He had caused the streets of his ruined town to be cleared of rubbish, and had erected barracks on a healthy spot near it, for the remainder of his subjects, and on a good plan. He had also constructed barracks of a larger size for the silk-worms, which I found already at work in them. This prince's activity and generosity is most praise-worthy, and, as far as I have seen hitherto, he is without a rival. I observed, that the town of St. Giorgio, on a hill about two miles from Polistene, though rendered uninhabitable, was by no means levelled like the towns in the plains. There was a nunnery at Polistene: being curious to see the nuns that had escaped, I asked the Marquis to shew me their barracks; but, it seems, only one out of twenty-three had been dug out of her cell alive, and she was four-score years of age. After having dined with the Marquis in his humble barrack, near the ruins of his very magnificent palace, I went through a fine wood of olive, and another of chefnut trees, to Casal Nuovo, and was shewn the spot on which stood the house of my unfortunate friend the Princess Gerace Grimaldi, who, with more than four thousand of her subjects, lost her life by the sudden explosion of the 5th of February (for so it appears to have been) that reduced this town to atoms. I was told by some here, who had been dug out of the ruins, that they felt their houses fairly lifted up, without having had the least previous notice. In other towns some walls and parts of houses are standing; but here you neither distinguish street nor houses: all lie in one confused heap of ruins. An inhabitant of Casal Nuovo told me, he was on a hill at the moment of the

earthquake, overlooking the plain, when feeling the shock, and turning towards the plain, instead of the town, he saw in the place of it a thick cloud of white dust like smoke, the natural effect of the crushing of buildings, and the mortar flying off.

From hence I went through the towns of Castellace and Milicusco (both in the same condition as Casal Nuovo) to Terra Nuova, situated in the same lovely plain, between two rivers, which, with the torrents from the mountains, have, in the course of ages, cut deep and wide chasms in the soft sandy clay soil of which the whole plain is composed. At Terra Nuova the ravine or chasm is not less than 500 feet deep, and three quarters of a mile broad. What causes a confusion in all the accounts of the phenomena produced by this earthquake in the plain, is, the not having sufficiently explained the nature of the soil and situation. They tell you that a town has been thrown a mile from the place where it stood, without mentioning a word of a ravine: that woods and corn fields had been removed in the same manner, when, in truth, it is but upon a large scale, what we see every day upon a smaller, when pieces of the sides of hollow ways, having been undermined by rain waters, are detached into the bottom by their own weight. Here, from the great depth of the ravine, and the violent motion of the earth, two huge portions of the earth, on which a great part of the town stood, consisting of some hundreds of houses, were detached into the ravine, and nearly across it, about half a mile from the place where they stood; and what is most extraordinary, several of the inhabitants of those houses, who had taken this singular leap in them, were, nevertheless, dug out alive, and some unhurt. I spoke to one myself who had taken this extraordinary journey in his house, with his wife and a maid servant: neither he nor his maid servant were hurt; but he told me his wife had been a little hurt, but was now nearly recovered. I happened to ask him, what hurt his wife had received? His answer, though of a very

ry serious nature, will, nevertheless, I am sure, make you smile, Sir, as it did me. He said, she had both her legs and one arm broken, and that she had a fracture on her skull, so that the brain was visible. It appears to me that the Calabresi have more firmness than the Neapolitans; and they really seem to bear their excessive present misfortune with a true philosophic patience. Of 1600 inhabitants at Terra Nuova, only 400 escaped alive. My guide there, who was a priest and physician, had been shut up in the ruins of his house by the first shock of the earthquake, and was blown out of it, and delivered, by the succeeding shock, which followed the first immediately. There are many well-attested instances of the same having happened elsewhere in Calabria. In other parts of the plain situated near the ravine, and near the town of Terra Nuova, I saw many acres of land with trees and corn-fields that had been detached into the ravine, and often without having been overturned, so that the trees and crops were growing as well as if they had been planted there. Other such pieces were lying in the bottom, in an inclined situation; and others again that had been quite overturned. In one place, two of these immense pieces of land having been detached opposite to one another, had filled the valley, and stopped the course of the river, the waters of which were forming a great lake: and this is the true state of what the accounts mention of mountains that had walked, and joined together, stopped the course of the river, and formed a lake. At the moment of the earthquake the river disappeared here, as at Rosarno, and returning soon after, overflowed the bottom of the ravine about three feet in depth, so that the poor people that had been thrown with their houses into the ravine from the top of it, and had escaped with broken bones, were now in danger of being drowned. I was assured, that

the water was salt, like that of the sea; but this circumstance seems to want confirmation. The same reason I have given for the sudden disappearing of the river Metauro at Rosarno will account for the like phenomenon here, and in every part of the country where the rivers dried up at the moment of the earthquake. The whole town of Mollochi di Sotto, near Terra Nuova, was likewise detached into the ravine, and a vineyard of many acres near it lies in the bottom of the ravine, as I saw, in perfect order, but in an inclined situation; there is a foot-path through this vineyard, which has a singular effect, considering its present impracticable situation. Some water mills, that were on the river, having been jammed between two such detached pieces as above described, were lifted up by them, and are now seen on an elevated situation, many feet above the level of the river. Without the proper explanations it is no wonder that such facts should appear miraculous. I observed in several parts of the plain, that the soil with timber trees and crops of corn, consisting of many acres, had sunk eight and ten feet below the level of the plain; and in others again I perceived it had risen as many. It is necessary to remember, that the soil of the plain is a clay mixed with sand, which is easily moulded into any shape. In the plain, near the spots from whence the above-mentioned pieces had been detached into the ravine, there were several parallel cracks, so that had the violence of the shocks of the earthquake continued, these pieces also would have probably followed. I remarked constantly in all my journey, that near every ravine, or hollow way, the parts of the plain adjoining were full of large parallel cracks. The earth rocking with violence from side to side, and having a support on one side only, accounts well for this circumstance.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

POPE remarked, that an honest man was the noblest work of the Almighty! When any human creature

then unites splendid abilities and enlightened charity with integrity of moral character, we may surely assert that

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that he approaches perfection as nearly as is allowed to mortality.

The literary talents of Dr. Johnson have been long known. As a moral writer he stands without a rival: as a critic, though inferior authors may cavil, he has seldom, perhaps, been equalled. These intellectual powers, however, are his least praise: in worth and goodness, he shines almost without a competitor. Those, who are fortunate enough to be acquainted with him, will instantly assent to the truth of this assertion. Those, whose partial knowledge of him is gleaned from the daily prints, or from conversation, will not, I imagine, feel much inclined to doubt it, when I mention the names of Mr. Levet, and Mrs. Williams. They both found in him an unalterable friend, and in *his* house, an asylum in their distress. He was as remarkable for the unaffectedness of his character and the goodness of his heart, as *she* was for polished taste and lively conversation.

Mr. Levet was a native of Hull in Yorkshire. His history is singular. Many years ago, in the course of his business as an apothecary, he became unfortunately acquainted with a woman of bad character, who, by pretending strong affection, and passing herself off for a lady of family and fortune, inveigled him to marry her. What became of this female we never heard: poor Levet, however, soon found his little shop stripped, either in order to satisfy the demands of her rapacious creditors, or by the hands of this worthless creature herself.

In the hour of misfortune, he flew to Johnson. In him Levet found the *true neighbour!* Listen, ye who calumniate such a character! Attend to the tale, ye who roll in affluence! — and then, “go and do likewise.”

The Doctor pitied his hard case, and, knowing that *such* a character

might be exposed to daily impositions, told him, that there was a room in his house, which was much at his service, till he could provide himself with a better. The offer was accepted. Levet became an inmate of the Doctor's family. In his house he lived — and in his house he breathed his last, very suddenly, in January, 1782, at the advanced age of fourscore, but in full possession of all his faculties.

His mind was not ill-furnished, and his thirst for knowledge was great. His veneration for Dr. Johnson was excessive: it was built upon a just sense of his virtues and abilities, as well as upon gratitude. His loss was severely felt by his patron, whom he attended with the most assiduous friendship; and assisted all those nameless little wants, which the eye of Affection can alone discover, and the hand of Affection can alone relieve.

While the Doctor's mind was depressed by the loss of his favourite attendant, he wrote the elegy on his death, which accompanies this little narrative. Incorrect copies of this effusion of the most friendly regard have been distributed: that which you will now receive, is genuine*.

I am afraid that the loss of Mrs. Williams will be severely felt by Dr. Johnson. He said, many years ago, when he published his Dictionary†, that he had protracted his work, till most of those whom he wished to please had sunk into the grave. His own illness in the spring must have rendered him less able to bear these misfortunes. His strength of mind, however, as well as the rectitude of his principles, will unite in supporting him; and I hope that his pen will again delight the public, by uniting entertainment with instruction.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

S. Y.

* See the Poetry. † Preface to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

A N E C D O T E.

A Very ambitious French ecclesiastic, in the reign of Lewis XIV. went to Rome, in hopes of obtaining a cardinalship. His views, however, were disappointed, and he returned to Paris, with no other recompence for his trou-

ble than a violent cough. Upon which a French marquis, celebrated for his wit, remarked, that it was not at all surprizing that he caught cold, as he had travelled from Rome *without a hat*.

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

O D E

*For the birth-day of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
the PRINCE OF WALES,*

*On the completion of his Minority, August, 12,
1783.*

A I R.

THE pristine morn of BRUNSWICK's reign,
And ripe Augustus' tuneful train,
The Muse's sacred, solemn song engage;
Long as the trumpet voice of fame
Bids blazon round Britannia's name,
The garish day shall dwell in th' historian's page.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Who, but the parent of all good—
To polish a base barbarous brood,
To Britons bade the Roman eagle fly?
Who banish'd darkling druid gloom?
Who bade the fable Saxon bloom?
Who caus'd the day-spring visit from on high?
Who sent the great DELIVERER to the land,
And wrought redemption from the hostile hand?

D U E T.

'Twas Heaven! OMNIPOTENCE alone! 'twas
he—
Whose word suspends the raging of the sea—
Alone could calm the tyrant's baneful breath.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Repell'd by freedom, taught to dread
The ire of justice—how'ring o'er his head—
The tyrant bow'd—he fled—he sunk in death!

A I R.

Then Wisdom, to complete the perfect plan,
Chose blissful BRUNSWICK!—Britons hail'd
the man;
And bade their sons revere his race,
And all the royal virtues trace:—
O! may they meet these pregnant fruits and pure
In his descendant, deem'd this day mature!

T R I O.

Mature as August's copious train,
Or fragrant fruit, or golden grain,
Mid laughing valleys yielding all their store—
Till the ambrosial board can bear no more.

R E C I T A T I V E.

Then, Britons, all these blessings prize—
Nor few nor small—O may they still increase,
And make th' unwary wife;
Till sound experience can confess,
That "Wisdom's ways are pleasantness,
"And all her paths are peace."

A I R and CHORUS.

As erring Henry* founded fame,
By leaving Folly's wily way,
Forlaking darkness, loving day—
Pursuing thoughts sublime, he rais'd a deathless
name!—
So may the British heir to-day
Aspire to tread the perfect way;
Nor creep with worms, but with the eagle rise,
And all the grov'ling vulgar great despise!—

* Henry V. (born 1388, crowned 1413) who, in his youth was too much attached to dissipation, and vicious companions, but afterwards became one of the most virtuous, most magnanimous, and most valiant princes, that ever graced the British throne.

† This very curious ballad was penned by SAM. WESLEY. It is not published among his other

Born to befriend the best, and bless the brave—
Arise—the cruel crush! and all th' oppressed save!
THOMAS HASTINGS.

*An ADDRESS spoken by Mr. PRESSLEY, at
the Theatre Royal, Richmond, in the character
of Harlequin, on August 30, 1783.*

FROM Norwich to Richmond I came in a crack,
But from Richmond to Norwich how shall I
get back?

The stages: O no; by the wind and the tide,
On foot, or post haste, on an elephant ride,—
Before I go farther, your faces I'll scan,
I see you're good humour'd, aye, all to a man:
But first it were just I the fair ones address,
As a beau, tho' a stranger, I cannot do less.
Nay, frown not, I pray, at this dark-looking face,
[Pointing to his mask]

For I like the Great keep my own in a case;
And like some ladies too, if you'd know the truth,
Only their's hide their age, and mine hides my
youth.

This case is proof against all sorts of weather,
Not a fine blooming red, but a varnish'd black
leather: [paie,

Neither kisses nor groans makes me blush or look
Whilst my delicate face is hid under a veil.
Tho' descended am I from an old motly tribe,
Whom no pension or title to speak could ere bribe;
Yet good manners so much on the present age creep,
That no longer I'm silent, and venture to peep.

[Puts up his mask.

Good ladies I'm your's: kind Sirs, your obedient,
[To the boxes and pit.
To merit your favour is my next expedient.

[To the gallery.

Mr. Johnson to night does to wonders aspire,
And sends for his friend to get into the fire.

[Points to the fiery hog's head.

Oh, friendship! how warm and sincere is thy flame,
When it glows with such heat, who can say 'tis a
name. [praise;

Oh! Ambition! how great when we thirst after
Ambition may chance to set me on a blaze.

Adieu, my good friends [to the orchestra] and you
knights of the bow,

Pray, play a soft air, or a dance, ere I go.
To your sweet gentle strains, thro' the flames I'll
my way pick,

And return back to Norwich thro' fire by musick.
[Leaps through the fiery hog's head.

THE KNIGHT AND THE ESQUIRE; OR, BOB AND FRANK.

AN EXCELLENT NEW BALLAD.

To the tune of ROBIN HOOD†.

WHEN as King George in Great-Britain
he reign'd,
The second of Hanover race,
An Esquire there liv'd, born in fair Scotland,
And a matchless Esquire he was.

No

No foe would he fight, and no friend would he spare,

But had ruin'd full many a score;
His oaths and his curses would make a man stare
That had never seen him before.

His name it was Frank, and he daily would sin
With ought in a woman's shape; [hand in,
He made shift with plain work to keep his
But of all things he lov'd a rape.

By cheating and pimping he gold would procure,
And in law and in gaming would trick;
But in spite of his art justice hit him as sure
As seven and eleven—a nick.

A damsel was found by this worthy Esquire,
By name she was Nancy Wight; .
No wit nor no beauty, yet her did he hire
To serve him by day—and by night.

His will for to gain, he stopp'd her mouth hard,
That aloud she could not roar;
But he did not so well stop her mouth afterward,
Whatever he did before.

For as soon as this lass from his clutches got free
She bellow'd with might and main;
And th' Esquire to no purpose went over the sea,
Because he came back again.

For when back he was come he was had to the bar,
And as soon as his story was told, [were)
Twelve good men and true (for *no courtiers* they
Condemn'd him, in spite of his gold.

Frank begg'd that his sentence it might not pass,
But the Council refus'd the thing,
Because that small honour to Britain it was,
Any more than to Britain's King.

The Recorder the crimes of poor rogues did report,
But of Frank not a tittle set down, [court,
For how should he know what he heard in the
Till the Judges were come to town?

Now, tho' Francis was sentenc'd, still further he tried,

For his bribes would prevail he knew.
"It is good to be *taking*," the Scotsman he cried,
And the Englishman cried so too.

When the 'squire went to Newgate the prison it rung,
And the pris'ners full merry did make,
And the three legged mare she with trappings was hung,

Of mourning for his sake.

The gallows did make as comely a fight
As your heart could well desire;
Unless it had been equipp'd with a *knight*
Attended with an esquire.

For by Francis Esquire, a knight errant there stood,
As *errant* as knight could be,
A namesake he was to the bold *Robinhood*,
And a robber as well as he.

The gallants to him were no better than fools
That rob under the Greenwood tree.
No door in the kingdom was safe from his tools,
Nor chest from his picklocks free.

For right and for wrong not a fouse did he care,
Of his betters if he got rid,
And would handle a bishop * more roughly by far,
Than ever his namesake did.

He would plunder the rich, and the poor would oppress,
Whoever his will gain said;
But the wrongs of a damsel would never redress,
For he mortally hated a maid.

A boon, O my liege, a boon I crave,
To his sovereign thus quoth he,
It is that your highness's grace would save
My friend from the gallows tree.

He deserves well a halter, the King then he said,
For, unless I am much beguil'd,
A good word in his life time he never yet had,
From man, or woman, or child.

'Tis no matter for that, quoth Sir Knighthood so bold,
For if that a rule should be,
There are some that your highness full dear doth hold,
Might be hang'd as well as he.

Then Robin he pull'd out a bugle so shrill,
And blew three blasts with speed,
The sound it did echo through dale and through hill,
And was heard beyond the Tweed.

The loons of the North from fair Scotland they hied,
As nimble as loons might be;
And knights of all sorts they were soon by his side,
And nobles of high degree.

The baldricks of some were of reddish hue,
Full gorgeous for to be seen,
And the colours of some as the skie was blue,
And some as the grass was green.

These merry men soon to their business did fall,
Their fellow from hanging to save,
A pardon, a pardon, they cried one and all,
For a pardon we must have.

A pardon, a pardon, our liege then he said,
Though my pardon is hardly free;
But I fear should I hang up this Northern blade
His fellows would hang up me.

But now, tho' poor Frank had his life thus obtain'd,
His estate it forfeited was,
So Bob gives a petition up with his own hand,
And seconds it with his own face.

A boon, O my liege, a boon once more,
Quoth Sir knight upon his knee,
It is that your highness to Frank would restore,
His chattels that forfeited be.

Thy

poems; and as far as we know it has never appeared in print. The heroes of the tale were Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, and the notorious FRANCIS CHARTRES who hath been "*damn'd to fame*" by Pope and Arbuthnot. CHARTRES was tried for a rape and found *guilty*; but received a pardon from George the Second. Sir Robert was accused of having interfered in this unworthy business in a manner not to his credit. How far the accusation was right is not easily to be determined. It at least afforded a handle to the Tories and Jacobites to load that minister with additional calumny; of which this ballad is a sufficient proof.

We were favoured with the original manuscript of this song, in the hand writing of SAM. WESLEY, from a correspondent, whose productions have frequently entertained our readers.

* Bishop Atterbury.

Thy request, says the King, it is worse and worse,
Frank did not deserve to live, [purse,
Would thou have me be picking another man's
The goods are not mine to give.

'Tis no matter for that, quoth Sir Bob, I suppose—
Many precedents may be shown,
I have purchas'd my grandeur, as all the world
knows
By giving what was not my own.

Tho' my enemies swear I should die by a string,
I value them not of a straw.
Yet methinks on my side in this case, says the King,
I would willingly have the law.

The law, by my honour, quoth Bob, I forgot,
But the thing it may easily be;
For the lawyers so learned must judge what is what;
So he whistled with whistles three.

At Robin's third whistle the lawyers they flew
By one, and by two, and by three,
Their hearts and their tongues were as honest and
true
As lawyers are wont to be.

Quoth Frank, a strange scruple as man did e'er see
Is got in his highness's crown,
That he cannot restore my goods unto me
Because they are not his own.

Quoth the council full grave, to the best of our skill,
Thy cause is as good as thy fee;
And his highness may rob whomsoever he will,
Provided he give it to thee.

But which got the better, the wrong or the right,
Our ballad no further doth bring,
Tho' if it be wrong you must thank the blue knight,
And if it be right the King.

Ad Celeberrimum
SAMUELEM JOHNSONUM, LL. D.
Criticorum facile Principem,
nec non
Poetarum Angliæ Annalium,
Operis præter exemplum tum utilis tum elegantis
AUCTOREM.

OLIM ut Longinus provecta ætate virefcens
Sustinuit Vatis vim, Criticique vices:
Sic tibi, docte senex, almae virtutis amice,
Judicium est critici, vatis et usque furor.
Arbiter ingenii, morum vindexque fidelis,
Victor, ut Entellus, jam vetus, arma geris?
More aquilæ, Solem tu carminis aspicias audax,
Fulgores inter fusca notare potens.
Obductas nubes nati eripiebat ocellis
Alma Venus, clarum restituitque diem:
Mufarum a nebulis sic purgas regna malignis:
Et tenebræ mentis, te radiante volant.
Numine, tu facis, ut Phœbus propiore secundet,
Pieridumque chorus serveat igne novo.
Te duce, multa levat juvenum sursum aura poetam,
Unde puer lucis flumina pura bibat.
Lectis lector ovat—vires qui carminis auctas
Et veneres sentit, te retegente, novas.
Æternent alios Vates—sed tu optime iudex
Vatibus æternum scis aperire decus*.

O D E

On the death of a Lady's Canary bird.
Passer deliciae meæ puellæ. CATULLI.

GO, gentle songster, and repeat
Thy notes amid the Elyian bow'r,
And oft with joy, in that retreat,
Reflect on every former hour.

Still was thy fate supremely blest:
On thee, would lovely Chloe tend:
She press'd thee to her snowy breast;
She deeply mourn'd thy hapless end.
May'st thou, sweet favourite, ever find
The bliss that flows from joy serene:
Some future mistress half as kind,
With balmy ease in every scene.

Know, warblers of the feather'd train,
And ye, whose plume each tint supplies,
Though like Amphion's were your strain,
Though like the rainbow's were your dyes;

Know, every boast too soon will fail,
Nor proudly hope such charms can save,
When Chloe's sighs could nought avail,
To snatch her favourite from the grave!

O.

On seeing Mr. SIDDONS in the characters of
ISABELLA and the GRECIAN DAUGHTER.

By the Rev. Mr. PULLEIN.

IN vain through SIDDONS powers we strive to
trace,
The actor's craft, the false or borrow'd grace,
So true each passion swells, so true relents,
It realizes what it represents.

When fond affection views its pledge of love,
It gives distress the softness of the dove;
When grief and gratitude, embarrass'd strive,
One seems to die, yet each is kept alive;
'Till both, with slow-consenting union, prove,
Her grateful mind, and sense of former love.

But soon, distracting scenes alarm her heart—
We feel its tremblings, and with her we start—
Ills beyond cure have wounded reason's powers,
Her fancy catches—and her pangs are ours;
Our tears, exhausted, lend no more relief,
But ev'ry throbbing breast is rent with grief.

Still nobly soaring in dramatic fame,
Let Wonder's eye behold thy classic name;
Thy filial love, thy scorn of tyrant power,
Thy courage in the death-depending hour;
Here attitude, here action so excels,
So strongly paints what Grecian story tells,
As e'en to deafness all its wants supplies,
And gives the sense of hearing to the eyes.

Hail Nature's artist—born to bear controul
O'er ev'ry nerve that vibrates on the soul;
All own thy sway, and single or combined,
At thy command, like magic, seize the mind.

E L E G Y

On the DEATH of Mr. LEVET.

By Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON†.

CONDEMN'D to hope's delusive mias,
As on we toil from day to day,
By sudden blast, or slow decline,
Our social comforts drop away.

Well.

* The reader may see the original verses of Mr. Tasker, in our Magazine for 1781, page 545.

† See page 228.

Well tried through many a varying year,
See LEVET to the grave descend!
Official, innocent, sincere,
Of every friendless name the friend.

Yet still he fills affection's eye,
Obscurely wise, and coarsely kind;
Nor letter'd arrogance deny
Thy praise to merit unrequit'd.

When fainting nature call'd for aid,
And hovering death prepar'd the blow,
His vigorous remedy display'd
The power of art, without the show.

In Misery's darkest caverns known,
His useful aid was ever nigh,
When hopeless Anguish pour'd the groan,
And lonely Want retir'd to die.

No summons mock'd by chill Delay:
No petty gain disdain'd by Pride:
The modest wants of every day,
The toil of every day supplied.

His virtues walk'd their narrow round,
Nor made a pause, nor left a void:—
And sure the Eternal Master found
The single talent well employ'd,

The busy day, the peaceful night,
Unfelt, uncounted, glided by:
His frame was firm, his powers were bright,
Though now his eightieth year was nigh,

Then with no throbs of fiery pain:
No cold gradations of decay:
Death broke at once the vital chain,
And free'd his soul the nearest way.

STANZAS ON FRIENDSHIP.

Occasioned by the Author's receiving a Poetical
Epistle from a Friend.

In the manner of Shenstone's Pastoral Ballad.

WHEN night disappears in the west,
How refreshing the breath of the morn!
By zephyr's soft pinion embrac'd,
How fragrant the dew-spangled thorn!

How tuneful the nightingale's strain
That gladdens the villager's way,
While pacing the shadowy plain
He leaves ev'ry toil of the day!

So delightful the numbers that flow
From Friendship's affectionate heart:
So pleasing her blossoms that blow
Spontaneous, and blameless of art.

O Friendship, behold I presume
With my Deion to visit thy fane:
But lo! with thy spirit illum'd;
Nor let us invoke thee in vain.

We will come to thine altar, and bring
An offering which thou wilt receive,
Our hearts: and thy quiriſts will sing,
"May they love thee as long as they live."

"May they love thee, and feel thee beguile
"The pains and the terrors of care:
"And feel how thy lenient smile
"Assuages the pang of despair!

"May thy bold exhortation inspire
"Their bosoms with manly designs:
"May they glow with thy generous fire
"That enlivens, exalts, and refines!

"They will love thee, and with thee abide,
"Thine elect; and thy holy behests
"Are their law: and thy truth is their guide:
"And thy tenderness reigns in their breasts."

N.

INSCRIPTION on a chamber stove in the
shape of an urn, invented by Dr. Franklin,
and so contrived that the flame, instead of
ascending, descended.

LIKE a Newton sublimely he soar'd
To a summit before unattained;
New regions of science explor'd,
And the palm of philology gain'd.

With a spark that he caught from the skies
He display'd an unparallel'd wonder,
And we saw with delight and surprise
That his rod could protect us from thunder.

Oh! had he been wise to pursue
The path which his talents design'd,
What a tribute of praise had been due
To the teacher and friend of mankind!

But to covet political fame
Was in him a degrading ambition;
A spark which from Lucifer came,
And kindled the blaze of sedition.

Let candour then write on his urn,
Here lies the renowned inventor,
Whose flame to the skies ought to burn,
But inverted descends to the centre.

EPIGRAM.

CERTAIN Rimeur, qui jamais ne repose,
Me dit hier arrogamment,
Qu'il ne fait point écrire en prose:
Lisez ses vers—vous verrez comme il mente.

TRANSLATIONS.

"I Cannot write in prose," Sir Bavius cries,
Look at his verses, and you'll see he lies.

SAYS Tom, a secret, I'll disclose,
I cannot write a line in prose.
Says Dick, another I'll rehearse,
You cannot write a line in verse!

L I T E R A R Y R E V I E W .

A R T I C L E X V I .

FATAL Curiosity: A true Tragedy. Written by George Lillo, 1736. With Alterations, as revived at the Theatre-Royal, Haymarket, 1782. 8vo. Cadell, 1783.

THIS tragedy has long been celebrated as a model of dramatic excellence. Mr. Harris, in his *Philological Inquiries*, displayed its merits with great critical abilities; and to the justice of his account readers of every class have subscribed. Mr. Colman, however, whose acumen afforded us such ample scope for commendation, in his translation of *Horace's Epistle to the Pisos*, now steps forth again, as a critic; and, with his usual candour and penetration, points out a material error in Mr. Harris's sentence with regard to this tragedy.

The correction of this mistake by Mr. Colman forms part of a *postscript*, which is subjoined to this play; and as it gives the original story, from which Lillo derived his plot, we shall transcribe it, for the entertainment of our readers.

P O S T S C R I P T .

"Though the *Fatal Curiosity* of LILLO has received the applause of many sound critics, and been accounted worthy of the Græcian stage, and (what is, perhaps, still higher merit) worthy of Shakespeare! yet the long exclusion of this drama from the theatre had in some measure obscured the fame of a tragedy, whose uncommon excellence challenged more celebrity. The late Mr. Harris, of Salisbury, has endeavoured, in his *PHILOLOGICAL INQUIRIES*, to display the beauties, the terrible graces, of the piece, and to do justice to the memory of LILLO. His comment is in general just; yet he seems to have given a sketch of the fable from an imperfect recollection of the circumstances, without the book before him. He appears to have conceived that the tragedy derived its title from the *curiosity* of Agnes to know the contents of the casket: but that LILLO meant to mark by the title the *FATAL CURIOSITY* of Young Wilmot, is evi-

dent from the whole scene between him and Randal, wherein he arranges the plan of his intended interview with his parents; which arrangement Mr. Harris erroneously attributes to his conference with Charlot. The principle of *CURIOSITY* is openly avowed and warmly sustained by Young Wilmot, and humbly reprehended by Randal.

"The comment of Mr. Harris, is, however, on the whole, most judicious and liberal. It concludes with a note in these words:

'If any one read this tragedy, the author of these *Inquiries* has a request or two to make, for which he hopes a candid reader will forgive him—One is, not to cavil at minute inaccuracies, but look to the superior merit of the whole taken together—Another is, totally to expunge those wretched rhimes, which conclude many of the scenes; and which, 'tis probable, are not from LILLO, but from some other hand, willing to conform to an absurd fashion, then practised, but now laid aside, the fashion (I mean) of a rhiming conclusion.'—*Philological Inquiries*, vol. i. p. 174.

"The present Editor thought it his duty to remove, as far as he was able, the blemishes here noticed by Mr. Harris; and he, therefore, expunged the rhiming conclusions of acts and scenes, except in one instance, where he thought the couplet too beautiful to be displaced. Some minute inaccuracies of language he also hazarded an attempt to correct; and even in some measure to mitigate the horror of the catastrophe, by the omission of some expressions rather too savage, and by one or two touches of remorse and tenderness. Agnes is most happily drawn after Lady Macbeth; in whose character there is not perhaps a finer trait, than her saying, during the murder of Duncan,

- Had he not resembled
- My father as he slept, I had don't!

“ The story on which this tragedy is founded, is, I believe, at present no where extant, except in a folio volume, printed in the year 1681, and entitled *The Annals of King JAMES and King CHARLES the First. Both of happy memory*. The period included in these Annals is from the tenth of James, to the eighteenth of Charles. They are published anonymously, yet are generally known by the name of *Frankland's Annals*. The author places this tragical event in the Annals of the year 1618, and relates it in these words:

• The miserable condition of sinful man, in sundry examples of these present and of former times, should mind us hourly to beg of God preventing grace, lest we fall into temptations of sin and Satan; such have been the calamities of ages past, at present are, and will be to come; histories of *theft, rapine, murther, and such like*.

• One of wondrous note happened at Perinin in Cornwall, in September, a bloody and unexampled murther, by a father and mother upon their own son, and then upon themselves.

• He had been blessed with ample possessions, and fruitful issue, unhappy only in a younger son; who taking liberty from his father's bounty, and with a crew of like condition, that were wearied on land, they went roving to sea; and in a small vessel southward, took booty from all whom they could master, and so increasing force and wealth, ventured on a Turks-man in the Straits; but by mischance their own powder fired themselves; and our gallant, trusting to his skilful swimming, got ashore upon Rhodes, with the best of his jewels about him, where offering some to sale to a Jew, who knew them to be the Governor's of Algier, he was apprehended, and as a pirate sentenced to the gallies amongst other Christians, whose miserable slavery made them all studious of freedom; and with wit and valour took opportunity and means to murder some officers, got aboard of an English ship, and came safe to London, where his Majesty and some skill made him servant to a chyrurgion, and

sudden preferment to the East-Indies; thereby this means he got money, with which returning back, he designed himself for his native county, Cornwall; and in a small ship from London, sailed to the west, was cast away upon the coast; but his excellent skill in swimming, and former fate to boot, brought him safe to shore; where since his fifteen years absence, his father's former fortunes much decayed, now retired him not far off to a country habitation, in debt and danger.

“ His sister he finds married to a mercer, a meaner match than her birth promised; to her at first appears a poor stranger, but in private reveals himself, and withal what jewels and gold he had concealed in a bow-case about him: and concluded that the next day he intended to appear to his parents, and to keep his disguise till she and her husband should meet, and make their common joy compleat.

• Being come to his parents, his humble behaviour, suitable to his suit of cloaths, melted the old couple to so much compassion, as to give him covering from the cold season under their outward roof; and by degrees his travelling tales told with passion to the aged people, made him their guest so long by the kitchen fire, that the husband took leave and went to bed, and soon after his true stories working compassion in the weaker vessel, she wept, and so did he; but, compassionate of her tears, he comforted her with a piece of gold, which gave assurance that he deserved a lodging, to which she brought him, and being in bed shewed her his girdled wealth, which he said was sufficient to relieve her husband's wants, to spare for himself; and, being very weary, fell fast asleep.

• The wife, tempted with the golden bait of what she had, and eager of enjoying all, awaked her husband with this news, and her contrivance what to do; and though with horrid apprehension he oft refused, yet her puling fondness (Eve's enchantments) moved him to consent, and rise to be master of all; and both of them to murder the man, which instantly they did, covering the corpse under the clothes, till

opportunity to convey it out of the way.

'The early morning hastens the sister to her father's house, where she with signs of joy enquires for a saylor that should lodge there the last night; the parents slightly denied to have seen any such, until she told them that it was her brother, her lost brother, by that assured fear upon his arm cut with a sword in his youth, she knew him; and were all resolved this morning to meet there and be merry.

'The father hastily runs up, finds the mark, and with horrid regret of this monstrous murder of his own son, with the same knife cut his own throat.

'The wife went up to consult with him, where in a most strange manner beholding them both in blood, wild and aghast, with the instrument at hand, readily rips up her own belly till the guts tumbled out.

'The daughter, doubting the delay of their absence, searches for them all, whom she found out too soon, with the sad sight of this scene; and being overcome with horror and amaze of this deluge of destruction, she sank down and died, the fatal end of that family.

'The truth of which was frequently known, and flew to court in this guise, but the imprinted relation conceals their names, in favour to some neighbour of repute, and a-kin to that family.

'The same sense makes me silent also.'

"The historical fact, immediately preceding this dreadful narrative, is the fate of Sir Walter Raleigh, which accounts for the author's having, in the original play, introduced the mention of him into the first scene of the tragedy. He has conducted the fable, and accommodated the story to his purpose, with great art. From the reality of the incident, he also calls it a TRUE tragedy. A TRUE tragedy indeed, it is, in all senses of the word; and such a tragedy as I thought demanded a revival, and the further notice of the public.

"GEORGE COLMAN."

Soho-Square, June 28, 1783.

We would lay Mr. Harris's account of this play before our readers, but we

find that it has already appeared in the London Magazine.*

This admirable play was at first performed at the theatre in the Hay-market; and, if we are not mistaken, it has lain dormant almost ever since its first appearance. Henry Fielding was then manager, and wrote the original prologue.

It was first performed, on May 27, 1736, under the title of *Guilt its own Punishment; or, Fatal Curiosity*. Its success was not extraordinary, as it was performed only ten nights during that season, and about the same number the next winter.

It was reserved for Mr. Colman, whose activity of mind, aided by judgment and spirit, seems to form him for a theatrical manager, to revive this tragedy. He introduced it, with some alterations, to the public at this theatre last summer. His prologue we shall transcribe, as we find that it is not preserved in the last year's Magazines.

PROLOGUE.

"Long since beneath this humble roof, this play, Wrought by true *English* genius, saw the day; Forth from this humble roof it scarce has stray'd, In prouder theatres 'twas never play'd.

There you have gap'd and doz'd o'er many a piece

Patch'd up from *France*, or stol'n from *Rome* or Or made of shreds from *Shakespeare's* Golden Fleece.

There scholars, simple Nature cast aside, Have trick'd their heroes out in classic pride; No scenes where genuine passion runs to waste, But all hedg'd in by shrubs of modern taste: Each tragedy laid out, like garden grounds; One circling gravel marks its narrow bounds. Lillo's plantations were of forest growth, *Shakespeare's* the same; great Nature's hand in both!

Give me a tale the passions to controul, Whose lightest word may harrow up the soul! A magic potion, of charm'd drugs commixt, Where pleasure courts, and horror comes betwixt,

Such are the scenes that we this night renew— Scenes that your fathers were well pleas'd to view, Once we half paus'd, and while cold fears prevail, Strive with faint strokes to soften down the tale; But soon, attir'd in all its native woes, The shade of LILLIO to our fancy rose.

Check thy weak hand (it said, or seem'd to say) Nor of its manly vigour rob my play! From British annals I the story drew,

And British hearts shall feel and BEAR it too. Pity shall move their souls, in spite of rules; And terror takes no lesson from the schools. Speak to their bosoms! to their feelings trust! You'll find their sentence generous and just."

Mr.

1783.

Mr. Colman's alterations are very delicate, offering as little violence as possible to the original text, which, however, he has often much improved, by very slight variations. It is impossible to multiply instances, where this is effected, for they occur in every page. Lillo was by profession a jeweller, and his verses may often be considered as rough diamonds. Mr. Colman has given them their due polish, and they now appear *real brilliants*.

As a specimen of how great a change may be produced by small touches, we will subjoin a speech or two, as they stand in Lillo's and Colman's editions of the *Fatal Curiosity*:

A G N E S.

"Who shou'd this stranger be?—and then this casket—

He says it is of value, and yet trusts it,
As if a trifle, to a stranger's hand—
His confidence amazes me—Perhaps
It is not what he says—I'm strongly tempted
To open it, and see.—No, let it rest.
Why should my curiosity excite me
To search and pry into th' affairs of others;
Who have t'employ my thoughts so many cares
And sorrows of my own?—With how much ease
The spring gives way!—Surprising! most prodigious!

My eyes are dazzled, and my ravish'd heart
Leaps at the glorious sight—How bright's the lustre,

How immense the worth of these fair jewels!
Ay, such a treasure would expel for ever
Bale poverty, and all its abject train;
The mean devices we're reduc'd to use
To keep out famine, and preserve our lives
From day to day; the cold neglect of friends;
The galling scorn, or more provoking pity
Of an insulting world—Possess'd of these,
Plenty, content, and power might take their turn,
And lofty pride bare its aspiring head
At our approach, and once more bend before us.
—A pleasing dream!—"Tis past; and now I wake
More wretched by the happiness I've lost.
For sure it was a happiness to think,
Tho' but for a moment, such a treasure mine.
Nay, it was more than thought—I saw and touch'd
The bright temptation, and I see it yet—
"Tis here—'tis mine—I have it in possession—
—Must I resign it? must I give it back?
Am I in love with misery and want?
To rob myself and court so vast a loss.—
—Retain it, then—But how?—There is a way—

ART. XVII. *A succinct Account of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Jews, as observed by them, in their different Dispersions throughout the World, at this present Time, &c.* By David Levi. 8vo. Parsons.

THIS account of the modern Jews has every appearance of being genuine. The language, indeed, is not polished, nor is the work interspersed with philosophical reflections. It is, however,

Why sinks my heart? Why does my blood run cold?

Why am I thrill'd with horror?—"Tis not choice,
But dire necessity suggests the thought."

LILLO.

A G N E S.

"Who should this stranger be?—And then this casket—

He says it is of value, and yet trusts it,
As if a trifle, to a stranger's hand—
His confidence amazes me—Perhaps
It is not what he says—I'm strongly tempted
To open it, and see.—No, let it rest!
Why should I pry into the cares of others,
Who have so many sorrows of my own?
With how much ease the spring gives way—Surprising!—

My eyes are dazzled, and my ravish'd heart
Leaps at the glorious sight. How bright's the lustre,

And how immense the worth of these fair jewels!
Ay, such a treasure would expel for ever
Bale poverty, and all its abject train;
Famine; the cold neglect of friends; the scorn,
Or more provoking pity of the world.
Plenty, content, and power might take their turn,
And lofty pride bare its aspiring head
At our approach, and once more bend before us.
—A pleasing dream—"Tis past; and now I wake.
For sure it was a happiness to think,
Tho' but a moment, such a treasure mine.
Nay, it was more than thought—I saw and touch'd
The bright temptation, and I see it yet—
"Tis here—'tis mine—I have it in possession—
—Must I resign it? Must I give it back?
Am I in love with misery and want?
To rob myself and court so vast a loss.—
Retain it, then—But how?—There is a way—
Why sinks my heart? Why does my blood run cold?

Why am I thrill'd with horror?—"Tis not choice,
But dire necessity suggests the thought,"

COLMAN.

R A N D A L.

"The most will not;

Let us at least be wiser, nor complain
Of heaven's mysterious ways, and awful reign:
By our bold censures we invade his throne
Who made mankind, and governs but his own:
Tho' youthful Wilmot's sun be set ere noon,
The ripe in virtue never die too soon."

LILLO.

R A N D A L.

"Heaven grant they may!
And may thy penitence atone thy crime!
Tend well the hapless *Charlotte*, and bear hence
These bleeding victims of despair and pride;
Toll the death bell! and follow to the grave
The wretched Parents and ill-fated Son."

COLMAN.

a curious description of the religious rites and ceremonies of the remains of this once great nation. How wonderfully dispersed for their apostasy! How justly punished for their disobedience!

L

In this view of their rites, the reader will find a pretty clear explanation of their principles and tenets, their doctrine of the resurrection, predestination, and free-will; an account of the Jewish calendar, as well as of the *Minsha*, or Oral law, and its teachers, with a chronological summary of remarkable things relating to the Jews, from the most authentic records.

In the course of this work, the author attempts to confute the opinions of Dr. Prideaux, concerning the Jewish ideas of predestination and free-will, and in some places, proves "that a Jew has ears, eyes, organs, dimensions, passions!" but at the same time he treats the Doctor with too much liberty.

He wants to prove from some passages in Ezekiel, that the doctrine of the resurrection, which the Pharisees held, was not a notion borrowed from the tenets of Pythagoras, but from Scripture; and that they did not receive this idea from Christ or his followers, as they were taught it by their prophets, long before he was upon earth, as well as the future state of rewards and punishment.

Several other opinions of the Doctor he endeavours to confute, but we cannot help crying out with the Prophet Isaiah: "Wo unto them that call good evil, and evil good. That put darkness for light, and light for darkness. Wo unto them that are wise in their own eyes, and prudent in their own sight."

So many are the forms, and ceremonies, described in this volume, that if we could suppose them necessary, we should likewise never expect to find "an Israelite without guile."

The account of the Jewish year will afford the Christian reader an opportunity of acquiring very clear ideas of the ancient and modern regulations of time among the Jewish nations. The account of the fasts and feasts, prayers and ceremonies, however, will not, we imagine, prove serviceable in promoting conversions.

The description of the marriage ceremony, we shall transcribe, that our readers may judge of the author's ability, and the authenticity of his narratives;

"Every Jew is obliged to enter into the marriage state: and the proper time assigned for entering into that state by the Rabbins is the age of eighteen: a man that lives single till twenty is looked upon as a profligate: this institution is grounded upon the Almighty's especial command to our first parents. 'Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth:' Gen. chap. 1st. ver. 28.

"It is lawful for first cousins to marry: an uncle may also marry his niece; but an aunt may not marry her nephew; the reason is obvious, that the law of nature may not be reversed; for, when the uncle marries his niece, the same person remains as the head, who was so before: but, when the nephew marries his aunt, he becomes as it were her head, and she must pay homage to him, by which means the law of nature is reversed.

"The marriage ceremony of the Jews is as follows:

"It is customary for the bride and bridegroom to be betrothed, sometimes six months or a year before marriage, as agreed on between the parties; during which time the bridegroom visits his bride, but without having any further commerce with her.

"On the day appointed for the celebration of the nuptials, the bride and bridegroom are conducted to the place appointed for the celebration of the nuptial ceremony: the bridegroom by the men, and the bride by the women: where are generally assembled all, or most, of their relations or acquaintance, for they generally invite a great many: they being obliged to have ten men present at least, otherwise the marriage is null and void. When all the company are assembled, and the priest and reader of the synagogue come, the ceremony is performed in the following manner:

"A velvet canopy is brought in the room, supported by four long poles, under which the bridegroom and bride are led in the following order: the bridegroom being supported by two friends, one under each arm: and the bride by two women (which two men and two women are always the parents

of the bride and bridegroom, if living, otherwise their nearest kindred, one man and wife for the bride, and the other for the bridegroom, although the bridegroom is led by the men, and the bride by the women:) having her face covered with a *veil*, in token of female modesty; the bride being in this manner led by the women, under the canopy, is placed opposite the bridegroom: the priest then takes a glass of wine in his hand, and says as follows: 'Blessed art thou, O Lord our God! King of the universe, the creator of the fruit of the vine. Blessed art thou, O Lord our God! king of the universe, who hath sanctified us with his commandments, and hath forbid us fornication, and hath prohibited unto us the betrothed, but hath allowed unto us those that are married unto us, by the means of the canopy, and the wedding-ring: blessed art thou, O Lord! the sanctifier of his people Israel, by the means of the canopy, and wedlock.'

"Then the bridegroom and bride drink of the wine, after which the bridegroom takes the ring and puts it on the bride's finger, in presence of all those that stand round the canopy, and says, 'Behold thou art betrothed unto me with this ring, according to the rites of Moses and Israel;' then the instrument of marriage contract is read, which specifies, that the bridegroom, A. B. doth agree to take the bride C. D. as his lawful wife, according to the law of Moses, and Israel; and that he will keep, maintain, honour, and cherish her, according to the manner of all the Jews, who honour, keep, maintain, and cherish their wives, and keep her in cloathing decently, according to the manner and custom of the world; it likewise specifies what sum he settles on her in case of his death: wherein he obliges his heirs, executors, administrators, &c. to pay the same to her, of the first produce of his effects, &c."

The reader then drinks another glass of wine, and after a prayer, for which we must refer to the book,

"The bride and bridegroom drink of the wine, the empty glass is laid on the ground, and the bridegroom stamps on, and breaks it; the intent and meaning of which ceremony is to remind them

of death; to whose power frail mortals must yield sooner or later; and therefore to induce them to lead such a life, as not to be terrified at the approach of death.

"This being over, all present cry out, *mozol louv*, i. e. may it turn out happily; which ends the ceremony."

The law for divorcement seems rational, and the not allowing the woman, after her separation from the husband, to marry her seducer is highly commendable. But the making women of age, after they are twelve years and a day old, appears to be a strange custom.

The account of the circumcision is curious, but whatever glory the Jews may think to acquire by its being confined to their nation, as God's chosen people, we must confess, we should wonder much if this shocking and disgusting ceremony were general.

Our author next gives an account of the redemption of their first born; of the visitation of the sick, and burial of the dead; of the sacredness of their sepulchres; of their mourning for the dead; of their prayers, morning, afternoon, and night, as also those made use of on several occasions; of the *tephillin*, or *phylacteries*, which are bandages for the arm and head, and are worn by every Jew, above the age of thirteen, while he is at morning prayers, whether he is at the synagogue, or his devotions are private.

He next gives the following description of their houses, food, and utensils.

"Every Jew is obliged to have upon the posts of the door of his house a *Mezuzah*, this is commanded in Deut. chap. 6th, ver the 9th, and chap. 11th, ver. 20. 'And thou shalt write them upon the door-post of thine house, and upon thy gates.' But then it must be expressly built for a dwelling, otherwise they are not bound to fix a *Mezuzah* thereon: *Maimonides* mentions ten different things which are requisite to constitute a dwelling: every door of which, is obliged to have a *Mezuzah*: the manner in which they are made is as follows: Two portions of Scripture, viz. from Deut. chap. 6, verse 4, to verse 9, inclusively, and from the 13th verse of the 11th chap.

to the 21st of the same, being wrote on vellum, in like manner as the *Phylacteries*, with *Shaddai* inscribed upon it; these are rolled up, and put in lead, in the form of a cylindrical tube; and which, by means of two holes made in the lead to receive the nails, is thus fastened to the posts of the door. At the fastening of the *Mezuza* to the post of the door, they must say the following grace: 'Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God! king of the universe, who hath sanctified us with his commandments, and commanded us to fix the *Mezuza*.'

"We shall now describe, what may, or what may not be eaten by them, as also how prepared before they may eat thereof. In the first place, it must be observed that they may not eat of any beast that does not chew the cud, and likewise part the hoof.

"As to fish, they may not eat any but what have both fins and scales.

"In regard of the different species of fowls, there is no particular mark specified by the law, by which we may be enabled to distinguish between those which are called clean, and those which are unclean: but as all the different species which may not be eaten are enumerated, consequently all those that are omitted may be lawfully eaten. They may not eat any blood, nor thing that dies of itself: but their cattle are obliged to be killed by a Jew, duly qualified, and specially appointed for that purpose: and afterwards searched by him, in order to ascertain the soundness thereof, for if the least blemish is found therein they may not eat thereof.

"If it be found to be in the state required by them, it is then called *Kosher*, and is sealed with a leaden seal, on the one side of which is the word *kosher*, and on the other, the day of the week, in Hebrew characters: and without such seal, no Jew will purchase meat of a Christian butcher.

"Before it is dressed they are obliged to let it lie half an hour in water, and an hour in salt, and then rinse the salt off with clean water; they being strictly commanded not to eat blood; and the disobeying of which commandment being threatened with no less a punish-

ment than *excision*: they are, therefore, obliged to act in this manner, in order to draw forth the remaining blood, which is left therein, before they eat it.

"They likewise may not eat the hind quarters, even of those beasts of which they are permitted to eat; (according to that passage in Gen. chap. 32, ver. 32, 'Therefore, the children of Israel eat not of the sinew which shrank; which is upon the hollow of the thigh unto this day.'). And, therefore, they may not eat of the hind quarters, unless the sinew is taken out, which is both troublesome and expensive; it being obliged to be done by a person duly qualified, and specially appointed for that purpose, in like manner as those appointed to kill the cattle, and therefore is seldom done.

"They may not eat meat and butter together; this is inferred from the commandment in the law. 'Thou shalt not see the a kid in his mother's milk.' Exod, chap. 23d, verse 19th, and chap. 34th, verse 26, and Deut. chap. 14th, verse 20th. And for this very reason is it, that they may not eat the cheese made by the *Christians*, that being called *meat* and *butter*; their's being made under the superintendence of a *Jew*, and the milk from which it is made turned in a different manner: and, therefore, they are obliged to have different utensils, both to dress and to eat their victuals in, even to the most minute article, such as knives and forks, spoons, &c. the one for meat, the other for butter.

"They may not graft one specie of fruit upon a tree of different kind; such as a peach upon an apple-tree, or the like; nor sow different species of seed in one bed; nor suffer different species of cattle to engender; neither may they wear a garment made of linen and woollen; that is, of the wool of sheep, and linen made of flax: all this is grounded on the following commandment: 'Thou shalt not let thy cattle gender with a diverse kind: thou shalt not sow thy field with mingled seed: neither shall a garment mingled of linen and woollen come upon thee.' (Levit. chap. 19, v. 19.)

After

After a short account of brotherly love and charity, he enters upon the *Minsha*, of which he gives a long account, as well as of the Oral law, and its teachers, which fills about a third of the volume. Those who have a desire to investigate this matter, we refer to the work itself. Some parts of this account are curious, but it has very little in it that can interest any reader, but a Jew; and the list of

teachers is too short to be either entertaining or satisfactory.

In several places of this work, a spirit of rancorous Judaism is very evident; and from the general tenor of the Jewish Rites and Ceremonies, as they are here described, we fancy that few, who have any religion of their own, will be induced to change it for that of the Jews, if they form their opinions from the account of David Levi.

ART. XVIII. *Annus Mirabilis; or, the eventful Year Eighty-Two. An Historical Poem. By the Rev. W. Tasker, A. B. Author of the Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great-Britain, &c. &c. 2d Edit. 4to.* Exeter. Sold by Baldwin and Doddsley.

IN the London Magazine for January last*, some account was given of the first edition of this poem. Mr. Tasker has now republished it, with alterations and additions.

The alterations are for the most part verbal, and may be considered as improvements. The author possesses some portion of genius, but does not appear to submit willingly to the *limæ labor*. His rhimes, however, are generally chaste, and his versification harmonious. But yet the ear is not quite satisfied. It is neither the jingle of rhyme, nor a certain number of syllables in a line, which constitutes poetry. Force and comprehension in the conception of ideas, elegance and animation in the expression of them, and plans well digested, are necessary requisites.

Mr. Tasker's language is not always equally poetical.

"*The official Housebold Steward, gay Carlisle*"

has scarcely more poetry in it than,

"*Lieutenant-Colonel to the Earl of Mar*"

There are other lines of the same cast, which require correction, and we are rather surprized that they escaped the ingenious author, while he was employed in revision.

The allusions to the Roman poets, and the classical imitations interspersed through this poem, are frequently

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happy, and shew that Mr. Tasker has perused those models of composition with no common share of taste and attention. The marginal references and notes we do not admire. They hurt the eye, by their awkward and uncouth appearance. Why were they not placed at the bottom of the page *among their brethren?*

The principal addition to this poem, is the passage in which the *Georgium Sidus* is mentioned. We shall transcribe it, that our readers may be enabled to form some judgement for themselves of the poetical abilities of Mr. Tasker.

"O muse of glory, cease thy full career,
Lamenting, see misfortunes in the rear
Sadden the joyful annals of the year.
Thou saw'st on wondering ocean's watery field
The fairest ships of France to RODNEY yield:
Behold those ships † in whirling eddies lost,
Or various o'er the wild waves tempest-tost.
Thou, who each planet in his orbit guide'st,
While round the sun, on wings of light, thou ride'st,
Stop, ruling angel, in thy rapid round,
And, at thy solar-system's utmost bound,
For one short moment, from thy native skies,
View the concluding year with fav'ring eyes:
Beyond the search of NEWTON's heav'nly eye.
Behold ambitious HERSCHEL dare to spy
(Aided by wond'rous optic glass) from far
The dim faint splendours of the GEORGIAN
STAR ‡."

Such is the appearance which Mr. Herschell's famous discovery makes in poetical language. An account of

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this

* Page 39.

† At the time of the first edition, the fate of the *Ville de Paris*, *Glorieux*, *Hector*, &c. &c. was not precisely known in England.

‡ Mr. Herschel, by means of a most curious optic glass of his own invention, hath discovered an immensely-distant planet, which apparently belongs to our Solar System; and which is supposed to perform its revolution round our sun once in an hundred years. At such an inconceivable distance, far beyond Jupiter or Saturn, the shining of this star must appear very faint, even through the medium of the best constructed telescopes, to a spectator situated on the surface of the globe of the earth. Mr. Herschel (from Horace's happy phrase of "*Julium Sidus*," in compliment to *Julius Cæsar*) hath named this planet *Georgium Sidus*, in compliment to his present Majesty.

this star, and of the opinions of the astronomers in different parts of Europe, was presented to our readers, in the Astronomical department of our last Magazine.

To this poem Mr. Tasker has subjoined a copy of verses to Dr. Johnson, of which the thoughts are sometimes vigorous, and the lines generally musical. The lines on Mr. Barry, the painter, which follow, were published in

the London Magazine for last May. The eulogium is well merited by such eminent abilities. Those who enjoyed the pleasure of attending Mr. Barry's exhibition will acknowledge the truth of the praise, and thank Mr. Tasker, for recalling to their memory a work which displayed so uncommon an exertion of the human powers, and so wonderful an union of splendid talents and indefatigable industry.

ART. XIX. *The Doctrine of Eclipses, both solar and lunar; containing short and easy Precepts for computing solar and lunar Eclipses. The general and geographical Phenomena of solar Eclipses. The Phenomena of solar Eclipses for any particular Place, with or without Parallaxes, fully and clearly explained, from the latest Discoveries and Improvements; whereby any Person of a moderate Capacity may be able in a short Time to solve these grand and sublime astronomical Problems. With correct astronomical Tables from a manuscript Copy of the Tabulæ Dunelmenses, fitted to the Meridian of Greenwich. By Blith Hancock, Teacher of the Mathematics. 8vo. Booth at Norwich.*

THE contents of this pamphlet are set forth in the title-page so fully, that it is unnecessary for us to add a word on the subject. With respect to the execution, we have only to say that there are reasons for thinking the author knows what he is about; but, unfortunately, he expresses his meaning so badly, that we fear no other person will, who is not, at least, as well acquainted with the subject as himself.

The tables are not the *Tabulæ Dunelmenses*, but a compilation from them; which, for any thing that we know to the contrary, may be as exact, but they

are not so convenient for use. The merits of the *Tabulæ Dunelmenses* are now well-known to every one who is conversant in these speculations though tolerably exact, considering the number of equations that are employed, they are very inferior, in that respect, to the tables of Mayer and Morris.

We cannot conclude this short article, without expressing our astonishment that the name of Dr. Parr, of Norwich, who, in depth of learning and elegance of taste, has so few rivals, should be found at the head of the dedication prefixed to this performance.

ART. XX. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Vol. LXXII. for the Year 1782, Part II. London. Davis and Elmsley.*

THIS volume contains ten papers, of which some are on very curious subjects. We shall give an account of their contents, in the order which has been assigned them, in this second part of the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1782.

I. An attempt to make a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat, from a red heat up to the strongest that vessels made of clay can support. By Josiah Wedgwood. Communicated by Sir J. Banks, Bart. P. R. S. (Read May 9, 1782.)

Mr. Wedgwood, formerly the partner, and now the successor, of the late Mr. Bentley, displays uncommon ingenuity and very extensive knowledge

in this memorial. He begins with observing, that "a measure for the higher degrees of heat, such as the common thermometers afford for the lower ones, must be an important acquisition, both to the philosopher and the practical artist."

As there are many experiments, in which the precise measure of heat employed has never been ascertained, such an instrument will be of singular use. Many processes will be rendered easy, and their success certain, which have frequently failed, owing to the difficulty of seizing the moment when there was neither an excess of heat, nor a deficiency.

Mr. Wedgwood tells us, that he has frequently

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frequently been perplexed, in the experiments which he has made for the improvement of his manufacture, to ascertain the exact degree of heat to which his experiment pieces were exposed. *Red, bright red, and white heat*, are indeterminate expressions; and on the measures which the kilns afforded he could not always place dependance.

The effects of fire upon some known body can alone ascertain its force. It is well known that it changes colours, and he observed that compositions of calces of iron with clay assumed such distinct colours and shades, as promised to afford useful criteria of the respective degrees.

He, therefore, prepared several circular pieces of such a composition, about an inch in diameter, and a quarter of an inch thick. These were placed in a kiln heated as uniformly as possible for sixty hours.

At equal intervals these pieces were taken out, and piled, in a glass tube, upon one another, and exhibited rather an extensive series of colours; from a flesh colour to a deep brownish red, thence to a chocolate, and so on to nearly black, with all the intermediate tints.

To this tube a rack was fixed, and the numbers of the pieces marked upon it respectively opposite to them, like the scale of a thermometer. These numbers resemble thermometric divisions or degrees; so that if another piece of the same composition were heated in any other kiln, not exceeding the utmost heat of the first, it would acquire a colour corresponding to some of the pieces in the tube, and point out the degree of heat which that piece has undergone.

A thermometer on such a principle, Mr. Wedgwood allows is liable to objections. Ideas of colours cannot be communicated by words. The various shades cannot be equally distinguished by all eyes, nor by all lights, and may be altered by phlogistic vapours.

The diminution of argillaceous bodies by fire, Mr. Wedgwood observes, is a distinguishing character of this order of earths, and is a more accurate and extensive measure of heat than

the different shades of colour. This diminution begins in *low red heat*, and proceeds, as the heat increases, till the clay is vitrified. The contraction of some good clays is considerably more than one fourth part in every dimension.

He then proposes to get a "measure of fire sufficient for every purpose of experiment or business, by contriving to measure the contraction of clays, unvitrescible, and always equally contracted by heat, with ease and minute accuracy."

The best clay for supporting the intensity, and measuring the degrees of fire, he found to be the purest Cornish porcelain clay, which he prepared in the following manner:

When the clay is washed over and passed through a lawn, of which the interstices should be less than the 100,000 part of an inch, it must be dried, and put into boxes, to prevent the effects of air and moisture.

"The dry clay is to be softened for use, with about two fifths of its weight of water; and formed into small pieces, in little moulds of metal, six-tenths of an inch in breadth, with the sides pretty exactly parallel, this being the dimension intended to be measured, about four-tenths of an inch deep, and one inch long. To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould, and make it warm.

"These pieces, when perfectly dry, are put into another iron mould or gage, consisting only of a bottom, with two sides, five-tenths of an inch deep; to the dimensions of which sides the breadth of the pieces is to be pared down.

"For measuring the diminution which they are to suffer from the action of fire, another gage is made of two pieces of brass, twenty-four inches long, with the sides exactly straight, divided into inches and tenths, fixed five-tenths of an inch asunder at one end, and three-tenths at the other, upon a brass plate; so that one of the thermometric pieces, when pared down in the iron gage, will just fit to the wider end. Let us suppose this piece to have diminished in the fire one-fifth

of its bulk, it will then pass on to half the length of the gage; if diminished two-fifths, it will go on to the narrowest end; and in any intermediate degree of contraction, if the piece be slid along till it rest against the converging sides, the degree at which it stops will be the measure of its contraction, and consequently of the degree of heat it has undergone."

These are the outlines which Mr. Wedgwood gives, as necessary for making and using this thermometer. He then tells us, that there are inexhaustible mines of this clay in Cornwall; and adds that all the clay employed in these thermometers should be perfectly similar.

The qualities of this clay are very accurately described, and rules are laid down, that all thermometers which are made on this principle may be equally affected by heat, though made in different parts of the world, and by different persons.

Rules are then given for the formation of a scale. Mr. Wedgwood at one time hoped that the gradation of the common thermometer might be continued up to the red heat, at which the shrinking of the clay commences, so as to connect the two thermometers together by one series of numbers; but he found that the loss of weight was not sufficiently uniform, or proportional to the degree of heat, to answer that purpose. Mr. Wedgwood relates the following singular properties of these thermometers, which render them peculiarly fit for the purposes to which they are applied.

"When baked by only moderate degrees of fire, though they are, like other clays, of a porous texture, and imbibe water, yet, when saturated with the water, their bulk continues exactly the same as in a dry state.

"By very strong fire they are changed to a porcelain of semi-vitreous texture; nevertheless their contraction, on further augmentations of the heat, proceeds regularly as before, up to the highest degree of fire that I have been able to produce.

"They bear sudden alternatives of heat and cold; may be dropped at once

into intense fire, and, when they have received its heat, may be plunged as suddenly into cold water, without the least injury from either.

"Even whilst saturated with water in their porous state, they may be thrown immediately into a white heat, without bursting or suffering any injury.

"Sudden cooling, which alters both the bulk and texture of most bodies, does not all affect these, at least not in any quality subservient to their thermometric uses.

"Nor are they affected by long continuance in, but solely by the degree of heat they are exposed to. In three minutes, or less, they are perfectly penetrated by the heat which acts upon them, so as to receive (*effect*) the full contraction which that degree of heat is capable of producing, equally with those which had undergone its action during a gradual increase of its force for many hours. Strong degrees of heat are communicated to them with more celerity than weak ones: perhaps, the heat may be more readily transmitted, in proportion as the texture becomes more compact."

After relating the qualities of these thermometer pieces, Mr. Wedgwood proceeds thus:

"The use and accuracy of this thermometer for measuring after an operation the degree of heat which the matter has undergone, will be apparent; the foregoing properties afford means of measuring it, also, easily and expeditiously during the operation, so that we may know when the fire is increased to any degree previously determined upon. The piece may be taken out of the fire in any period of the process, and dropped immediately into water; so as to be fit for measuring by the gage in a few seconds of time. At the same instant, another piece may be introduced into the place of the former, to be taken out and measured in its turn; and thus alternately, till the desired degree of heat is obtained. But as the cold piece will be two or three minutes in receiving the full heat, and corresponding contraction; to avoid this loss of time, it may be proper, on some occasions, to have two or more pieces,

pieces, and in together successively degrees intervals.

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pieces, according to convenience, put in together at first, that they may be successively cooled in water, and the degrees of heat examined at shorter intervals."

Mr. Wedgwood's scale commences at red heat, fully visible at day-light, and the greatest heat which he has been able to obtain is 160 degrees, which was produced in an air furnace about eight inches square.

Various experiments have been made with this new thermometer, to ascertain the degree at which pure metals go into fusion. It has been found, that

Swedish copper melts at	27°
Silver	28
Gold	32
Brass*	21

It has been likewise discovered, that The welding heat of iron is from 90 to 95 The smith's forge can be heated only to

Cast iron melted at	125
Iron is run down among the fuel at	130
Copper melted at	150
	27

On examining glass furnaces, in one the perfect vitrification of

Flint glass was	114°
In another only	70
Plate glass	124
Delft ware is fired at	40 or 41
Queen's ware at	86
Stone ware, or <i>Pots du Grès</i> , at	102

These thermometers have enabled the ingenious inventor to ascertain the heats by which many of the porcelains and earthen wares of distant nations and different ages have been fired. Compositions in which clay is the principal ingredient suffer no diminution in bulk, till they are exposed to a greater heat than they underwent originally. Mr. Wedgwood finds, therefore, that the ancient Etruscan wares appear to have undergone heats from 20° to 32°.

Jasper diminishes in fire; granite is enlarged; while flint and quartz stones are neither enlarged nor diminished. These experiments were made in fires between 70 and 80° of this thermometer.

Mr. Wedgwood informs us, also, that the Etruscan ware melted at 33°

The Roman	about 36°
Worcester china vitrified at	94
Chelsea china at	105
The Derby at	112
Bow at	121
Bristol china shews no vitrification at	135

But the common Chinese porcelain he could not vitrify. It became soft at 120°, and sunk down, and applied itself close to the irregularities of the surface underneath, at 156°. He could not soften the true stone Nankeen, nor the Dresden porcelain.

Mr. Pott says, that it is "among the master-pieces of art" to melt a mixture of chalk and clay in certain proportions, which from his tables appear to be equal parts. Mr. Wedgwood found that this mixture melted into a perfect glass at 123°.

All experiments may have their respective degrees of heat ascertained by repeating and accompanying them with these thermometric pieces. By these means they may be rendered more intelligible and useful to the reader, the experimenter, and the working artist.

By this ingenious discovery Mr. Wedgwood has opened a field for thermometrical inquiries, which has never been explored. He has enabled mankind to judge with more clearness and precision about the differences of the degrees of strong fire, and their corresponding effects upon natural and artificial bodies. These degrees may now be accurately measured, and compared with each other, as well as the lower degrees of heat, which are measurable by the common mercurial thermometer.

This paper is followed by an Appendix, which exhibits an analysis of the clay with which these thermometric pieces are formed. Mr. Wedgwood concludes from his experiments, that it is a substance of a siliceous kind, because it cannot, from its qualities, belong to any other order of earthy bodies. The clay he proves to consist of two parts of pure siliceous earth to three parts of pure argillaceous or aluminous earth.

II. An

* It is remarkable, that in brass and copper foundries the workmen carry their fires to 14°.

II. An Analysis of two Mineral Substances, viz. The Rowley Rag Stone, and the Toad Stone. By William Withering, M. D. Communicated by Joseph Priestley, LL. D. F. R. S. to Sir J. Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

Dr. Withering's accuracy in processes of the kind is well known; and the sanction given by the name of Priestley, who communicated this paper to the President, cannot but confirm his former reputation.

Dr. Withering's analysis of the different marles found in Staffordshire was published, in the Philosophical Transactions, some years ago. This examination of these two minerals are to be considered as part of a chemical analysis of all the substances which exist in the earth, in large quantities.

The Rowley Rag Stone forms a chain of hills in the southern parts of Staffordshire. The lime stone rocks of Dudley bed against them. The highest part of them is near the village of Rowley. This stone is found likewise at some distance from the hills, and always appears in rhomboidal pieces. It has lately been employed in paving the streets of Birmingham, and has been sold in powder, as a substitute for emery, in cutting and polishing.

Its appearance is a dark grey, with numerous minute shining crystals. It strikes fire with steel, cuts glass, melts under the blow-pipe, and becomes magnetic when heated in an open fire.

For the experiments we must refer to the paper, and content ourselves with laying the *conclusions* before our readers.

The proportions in a 100 parts of this stone were found to be these:

Pure siliceous earth	47 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pure clay, free from fixable air	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Iron in a calciform state	20

100

From this view of the component parts, Dr. Withering concludes that it might be used with advantage as a flux for calcareous iron ores, which the makers of iron have seldom worked, for want of a flux at once cheap and efficacious.

TOAD-STONE.

The Toad-Stone is found in Derby-

shire. It is of a dark brownish grey, a granulated texture, with several cavities filled with crystallized spar. It does not strike fire with steel, and melts to a black glass.

We must omit the experiments, which are very curious. From them, the Doctor proves that 100 parts of this specimen of toad-stone contained

Siliceous earth	63 $\frac{3}{8}$
Calciform iron	16
Calcareous earth	7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Earth of allum	14 $\frac{1}{8}$

101 $\frac{3}{8}$

From the addition of 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ of weight, it is probable, that the substances capable of uniting with fixable air, were not in the specimen used fully saturated with it, as they would be after their precipitation by the mild alkaly.

Dr. Withering has subjoined to this paper, a table to shew the solubility or insolubility of several saline substances in Alcohol.

III. New Fundamental Experiments upon the Collision of Bodies. By Mr. John Smeaton, F. R. S. in a Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. P. R. S.

(Read April 18th 1782.)

It is universally acknowledged that the first principles of science, and more especially of those sciences which immediately relate to the practical parts of mechanics, cannot be examined with too much minuteness: the public is, therefore, greatly obliged to this excellent mechanician for his many ingenious enquiries into these interesting branches of science. His first paper, containing an account of his experimental enquiries into the natural powers of wind and water to turn mills and other large machines, was published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1759, and for it he was honoured with Sir Godfrey Copley's prize medal for that year: that paper, we believe, was read with universal satisfaction. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1776, his experimental enquiry into the quantity and proportion of mechanic power necessary to be employed in giving different degrees of velocity to heavy bodies, from a state of rest, was published; and the experiments related in that paper, as far as we know, have

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have always been deemed unexceptionable; but objections were made to some of his deductions from them, the reasonableness of which we have no inclination to examine, as they turn on points which have been disputed by the most eminent mathematicians. In the paper before us the same ingenuity seems exerted in contriving, and equal accuracy preserved in conducting the experiments that are described; but it is not possible to give a satisfactory account of them without a drawing of the machinery he made use of: we shall, however, endeavour to explain the results of them in as few words as possible.

Mr. Smeaton observes that mathematicians have chiefly confined their enquiries to those laws of motion which take place on the collision of three sorts of bodies; namely, those which are perfectly elastic; those which are perfectly non-elastic, and perfectly soft; and those which are perfectly non-elastic, and perfectly hard. For the sake of simplicity, and to avoid running his paper out to too great a length, Mr. Smeaton confined himself, in these experiments, to the simple case of two bodies, equal in weight, or quantity of matter, striking one another; and when two such bodies, perfectly elastic, strike one another, philosophers universally agree that no motion is lost; but that, in all cases, what is lost by one is communicated to the other; and, therefore, if a body perfectly elastic strike another which is at rest, and perfectly elastic also, the former will be reduced to a state of rest, and the latter will be put into motion with a velocity equal to that which the first had at the instant when the collision took place.

If a non-elastic soft body, at rest, be struck by another equal body of the same kind, it is universally agreed, also, that neither of them will remain at rest after the stroke, but will proceed together, with half the velocity the striking body had before the stroke. Both the propositions Mr. Smeaton's experiments seem to verify with as much exactness as could possibly be expected.

With respect to non-elastic hard bodies, philosophers have been divided concerning them; and the laws which

have been laid down by one party have been rejected by another; the latter alledging that there are no such bodies in nature. But those who have taken upon them to assign the laws which would attend the collision of such bodies, if such could be found, agree universally that if a non-elastic hard body were to strike another body, of the same kind, at rest, the same consequences would take place that happen on the collision of non-elastic soft bodies; namely, that neither of them would remain at rest; but would both proceed from the point of collision, with exactly half the velocity the striking body had before the stroke: in short, they lay it down as a rule attending the collision of all non-elastic bodies, whether hard or soft, that the velocity of both bodies, after the stroke, will be equal, and exactly half what the striking body had before their collision. Mr. Smeaton informs us, that before he made his experiments relating to mills, he never entertained any doubts of the truth of this doctrine, but believed implicitly, with many others, that the same velocity resulted from the strokes of both sorts of non-elastic bodies; but the trial of those experiments made the fallacy, or, at least, the inconclusiveness of this hypothesis clear to him; for the result of the experiments being vastly different from what he expected to result from the stroke of either sort of bodies, he was very naturally led to inquire into the reason of such an unexpected conclusion; and that enquiry convinced him that half the velocity of the striking body, if soft, is lost in the power which it exerts to change its form, when the stroke takes place. Mr. Smeaton argues thus: that soft bodies do change their shape by striking each other is a fact too obvious to our senses to be denied; and if so, some power must be exerted to effect that change, and, in consequence, some velocity lost, which is, therefore, neither retained in the striking body, nor communicated to the quiescent one. But in the collision of bodies perfectly hard no loss of this kind can happen, as no change of form takes place: for, if there did, the bodies could not be perfectly

fectly hard; which is contrary to the supposition. Hence Mr. Smeaton infers, that the consequences which take place on the collision of non-elastic hard bodies cannot be the same with those that take place on the collision of soft ones: and, as his experiments prove that on the impact of non-elastic soft bodies, one of which is at rest, and the other in motion, both move together, after the stroke, with exactly half the velocity the moving body did before it, this cannot be the consequence when a non-elastic hard body strikes another of the same kind at rest.

We have no doubt but that the objections which were made to Mr. Smeaton's deductions from his experiments on mechanic power, have contributed, somewhat, to bring those forward which are now before us; as they tend, in the most forcible manner, to confirm those points that have been deemed exceptionable. For the result of his present experiments on the collision of soft bodies is, that the two bodies move together, after the stroke, with just half the velocity the striking body had before the stroke, agreeable to the generally received laws for such bodies: and, if this be allowed, nothing can be clearer than that the change which

takes place in the collision of non-elastic soft bodies must be *an effect without a cause*. For if A be put for the two equal bodies, and v for the velocity of the moving body before the stroke; if the power be simply as the velocity $A \times v$ will be the power of the moving body before the stroke; and $2 A \times \frac{1}{2} v$, the joint power of the two bodies after it; which expressions being manifestly equal, the alteration which takes place in soft bodies, on collision, is effected without any loss of power; and, therefore, as Mr. Smeaton expresses it, is *an effect without a cause*.

If, on the contrary, the power be as the mass into the square of the velocity, according to Mr. Smeaton's former determination, we shall have $A \times v^2$ for the power of the moving body before the stroke, and $2 A \times \frac{1}{4} v^2$, for the joint power of the two bodies after the stroke; which is, obviously, but half the quantity $A \times v^2$, the power which existed in the moving body before the stroke; consequently one half of the power (if this law obtains) has been somehow or other lost; and Mr. Smeaton says (as his experiments, indeed, seem fully to prove) that it has been expended in changing the forms of the two bodies.

ART. XXI. *The principal Additions and Corrections in the third Edition of Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets; collected to complete the second Edition.* 8vo.

THESE additions fill about eight and twenty pages, and are printed in this form for the convenience of those who have purchased the second edition of these lives. Many of the corrections are of little consequence, though several of the additions deserve the place which the Doctor has assigned them. For the numerous purchasers of the first edition, however, a copy of these alterations should have been printed in duodecimo.

In addition to Butler's life, we are told not only that he was born in the parish of Strensham in Worcestershire, but, also, that he was christened Feb. 24th 1612. His father was owner of a house and a little land, worth about eight pounds a year, still called *Butler's Strensham*.

At Earl's Cromb, some pictures were once shewn as his to Dr. Nash, but a few years afterwards he found they had been employed to stop windows: a better fate he does not think they deserved.

We are told, likewise, that "Granger was informed by Dr. Pearce, who named for his authority Mr. Lowndes of the Treasury, that Butler had an yearly pension of an hundred pounds. This is contradicted by all tradition, by the complaints of Oldham, and by the reproaches of Dryden; and I am afraid will never be confirmed."

Otway is almost universally supposed to have died of want. The Doctor, however, now says, "All this, I hope, is not true; and there is this ground of better hope, that Pope, who lived near enough to be well informed, relates

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relates, in Spence's Memorials, that he died of a fever caught by violent pursuit of a thief that had robbed one of his friends; but that indigence, and its concomitants, sorrow and despondency, pressed hard upon him has never been denied, whatever immediate cause might bring him to the grave.

In addition to the life of Garth, we are informed, that "Pope declared himself convinced that Garth died in the communion of the church of Rome, having been privately reconciled. It is observed by Lowth, that there is less distance than is thought between scepticism and popery, and that a mind wearied with perpetual doubt willingly seeks repose in the bosom of an infallible church."

To Addison's character, which the Doctor has been accused of treating unjustly, we find the following addition: "One slight lineament of his character Swift has preserved. It was his practice, when he found any man invincibly wrong, to flatter his opinions by acquiescence, and sink him yet deeper in absurdity. This artifice of mischief was admired by Stella, and Swift seems to approve her admiration."

Of Blackmore he remarks that, at the university, he probably passed his time "with very little attention to the business of the place; for in his poems the ancient names of nations or places, which he often introduces, are pronounced by chance." He adds also that "his works may be read a long time without the occurrence of a single line that stands prominent from the rest."

In confirmation of what he has said of Fenton, the Doctor gives the following letter, by which Pope communicated an account of his friend's death to Broome.

To the Revd, Mr. BROOME

At Pulham, near Harlestone

NOR

SUFFOLKE

By BECCLES Bag.

Dr SIR.

I intended to write to you on this melancholy subject, the death of Mr. Fenton, before y^e came; but stay'd to have inform'd myself and you of y^e circumstances of it.

All I hear is, that he felt a Gradual Decay, tho' so early in Life, and was declining for 5 or 6 months. It was not, as I apprehended, the Gout in his Stomach, but I believe rather a Complication, first of Gross Humours, as he was naturally corpulent, not discharging themselves, as he used no sort of exercise. No man bore better y^e approaches of his dissolution (as I am told) or with less ostentation yielded up his Being. The great Modesty wch you know was natural to him, and y^e great contempt he had for all sorts of Vanity and Parade, never appeared more than in his last moments: He had a conscious satisfaction (no doubt) in acting right, in feeling himself honest, true, & un-pretending to do more than his own. So he dyed, as he lived, with that secret, yet sufficient, Contentment.

"As to any Papers left behind him, I dare say they can be but few; for this reason, He never wrote out of Vanity, or thought much of the applause of Men. I know an instance where he did his utmost to Conceal his own merit that way; and if we join to this his own natural Love of Ease, I fancy we must expect little of this sort: at least I hear of none except some few remarks on Waller (wch his cautious integrity made him leave an order to be given to Mr. Tonson) and perhaps, tho' tis many years since I saw it, a Translation of y^e first Book of Ovid. He had begun a Tragedy of Dion, but made small progress in it.

As to his other Affairs, he died poor, but honest, leaving no Debts or Legacies; except of a few pds to Mr. Trumbull and my lady, in token of respect, Gratefulness, & mutual esteem.

I shall with pleasure take upon me to draw this amiable, quiet, deserving, unpretending, Christian and Philosophical character, in His Epitaph. There Truth may be spoken in a few words: as for Flourish, & Oratory, & Poetry, I leave them to younger and more lively Writers, such as love writing for writing sake, & wd rather show their own Fine Parts, y^e Report the valuable ones of another man. So the Elegy I renounce.

I condole with you from my heart
K k on

on the loss of so worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone, I must tell you he has done you many a good office, & set your character in ye fairest light, to some who either mistook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the same for me.

"Adieu: Let us love his Memory, and profit by his example. I am very sincerely

Dr SIR

Your affectionate
& real Servant

A. POPE.

Aug. 29th 1730.

To Somerville's life he presents us with the following additions:

"His house, where he was born in 1692, is called Edston, a seat inherited from a long line of ancestors, for he was said to be of the first family in his county. He tells of himself, that he was born near the Avon's banks. He was bred at Winchester-school, and was elected fellow of New-College. It does not appear that in the places of his education he exhibited any uncommon proofs of genius or literature. His powers were first displayed in the country, where he was distinguished as a poet, a gentleman, and a skilful justice of the peace.

"He died July 19, 1742, and was buried at Wotton, near Henly in Arden. His distresses need not be much pitied; his estate is said to be fifteen hundred a year, which by his death has devolved to Lord Somerville of Scotland. His mother, indeed, who lived till ninety, had a jointure of six hundred."

Of Thompson, he says, that the highest praise which he has received ought not to be suppressed; it is said by Lord Lyttelton, in the prologue to his posthumous play, that his works contained,

"No line which, dying, he could wish to blot."

Of West he tells us, that he did not live to complete what he had for some time meditated, the Evidences of the truth of the New Testament. Perhaps it may not be without effect to tell that he read the prayers of the publick Liturgy every morning to his family; and that on Sunday evening he called his servants into the parlour, and read

to them, first a sermon, and then prayers.

Then speaking of Lyttelton and Pitt, he says, "These two illustrious friends had for a while listened to the blandishments of infidelity; and when West's book was published, it was bought by some, who did not know his change of opinion, in expectation of new objections against Christianity; and as Infidels do not want malignity, they revenged the disappointment by calling him a Methodist."

To the life of Young Mr. Crofts has made considerable additions.

Speaking of the wish, at the conclusion of Young's "Ocean," the biographer says, "This wish consists of thirteen stanzas. The first runs thus:

O may I *steal*
Along the *vale*.

Of humble life, secure from foes!
My friend sincere,
My judgment clear,
And gentle business my repose!

"The three last stanzas are not more remarkable for just rhymes; but, altogether, they will make rather a curious page in the life of Young.

Prophetic schemes,
And golden dreams,
May I, unsanguine, cast away!
Have what I *have*,
And live, not *leave*,
Enamoured of the present day!
My hours my own!
My faults unknown!
My chief revenue in content!
Then leave one *beam*
Of honest *fame*!
And scorn the laboured monument!
Unhurt my urn
Till that great *turn*
When mighty nature's self shall die,
Time cease to glide,
With human pride,
Sunk in the ocean of eternity!"

In a critique on Young's essay on Lyric poetry, he says, "The next paragraph in his *essay* did not occur to him when he talked of *that great turn* in the stanza just quoted. But then the writer must take care that the difficulty is overcome. That is, he must make the rhyme consistent with as perfect sense and expression as could be expected if he was perfectly free from that shackle."

"Another part of this *essay* will convict the following stanza of, what every reader

reader will discover in it, 'involuntary burlesque.'

"The northern blast,
The shattered mast,
The firt, the whirlpool, and the rock,
The breaking spout,
The stars gone out,
The boiling streight, the monster's shock.

"But would the English poets fill quite so many volumes, if all their productions were to be tried, like this, by an elaborate essay on each particular species of poetry, of which they exhibit specimens?

"If Young be not a Lyric poet, he is at least a critic in that sort of poetry; and if his Lyric poetry can be proved bad, it was first proved so by his own criticism. This surely is candid.

"Milbourne was styled by Pope *the faint of critics*, only because he exhibited his own version of Virgil to be compared with Dryden's, which he condemned, and with which every reader had it otherwise in his power to compare it. Young was surely not the most unfair of poets for prefixing to a Lyric composition an essay on Lyric poetry so just and impartial as to condemn himself.

"We shall soon come to a work, before which we find indeed no critical essay, but which disdains to shrink from the touchstone of the severest critic; and which certainly, as I remember to have heard you say, if it contains some of the worst, contains also some of the best poetry in the language.

"Soon after the appearance of 'Ocean,' when he was almost fifty, Young entered into orders."

The following remarks are, likewise added: "Thompson, in his Autumn, addressing Mr. Dodington, calls his seat the seat of the Muses,

"Where, in the secret bower, and winding walk,
For virtuous Young and thee they twine the bay.

"The praises he bestows but a few lines before on Philips, the second

"With British freedom sing the British song;

"Who nobly durst, in rhyme-untettered verse,

added to Thompson's example and success, might perhaps induce Young, as we shall see presently, to write his great work without rhyme.

"In 1734, he published *The foreign Address, or the best Argument for Peace*;

occasioned by the British Fleet and the Posture of Affairs. Written in the Character of a Sailor. It is not to be found in 'the author's four volumes.'

"What he calls 'The true estimate of Human Life,' which has already been mentioned, exhibits only the wrong side of the tapestry; and being asked why he did not show the right, he is said to have replied, he could not:—though by others it has been told me that this was finished, but that a lady's monkey tore it in pieces before there existed any copy."

"The lively letter in prose on *Original Composition*, addressed to Richardson the author of *Clarissa*, appeared in 1759. Though he despairs 'of breaking through the frozen obstructions of age and care's incumbent cloud, into that flow of thought and brightness of expression which subjects so polite require;' yet it is more like the production of unbridled youth, than of jaded fourscore. Some sevenfold volumes put him in mind of Ovid's sevenfold channels of the Nile at the conflagration;

—ostia septem

Pulverulenta vocant, septem sine flumine valles.

Such leaden labours are like Lycurgus's iron money, which was so much less in value than in bulk, that it required barns for strong boxes, and a yoke of oxen to draw five hundred pounds.

"If there is a famine of invention in the land, we must travel, he says, like Joseph's brethren, far for food: we must visit the remote and rich antients. But an inventive genius may safely stay at home; that, like the widow's cruse, is divinely replenished from within, and affords us a miraculous delight. He asks, why it should seem altogether impossible that Heaven's latest editions of the human mind may be the most correct and fair? And Jonson, he tells us, was very learned, as Sampson was very strong, to his own hurt. Blind to the nature of tragedy, he pulled down all antiquity on his head, and buried himself under it.

"Is this 'care's incumbent cloud,' or 'the frozen obstructions of age?'

"In this letter Pope is severely censured for his 'fall from Homer's numbers,

bers, free as air, lofty and harmonious as the spheres, into childish shackles and tinkling sounds; for putting Achilles in petticoats a second time; but we are told that the dying swan talked over an Epic plan with Young a few weeks before his decease.

"Young's chief inducement to write this letter was, as he confesses, that he might erect a monumental marble to the memory of an old friend. He, who employed his pious pen for almost the last time in thus doing justice to the exemplary death-bed of Addison, might probably, at the close of his own life, afford no unuseful lesson for the deaths of others. In the postscript he writes to Richardson, that he will see in his next how far Addison is an original. But no other appears."

"To Mrs. Montagu, the famous champion of Shakspeare, I am indebted for the history of *Resignation*. Observing that Mrs. Boscawen, in the midst of her grief for the loss of the Admiral, derived consolation from the perusal of the *Night Thoughts*, Mrs. Montagu proposed a visit to the author. From conversation with Young, Mrs. Boscawen derived still further consolation; and to that visit she and the world were indebted for this poem. It compliments Mrs. Boscawen in the following lines:

Yet, write I must, a lady sue,
How shameful her request!
My brain in labour with dull rhyme,
Her's teeming with the best!

And again—

A friend you have, and I the same,
Whose prudent last address
Will bring to life those healing thoughts
Which died in your distress.

That friend, the spirit of my theme
Extracting for your ease,
Will leave to me the dreg, in thoughts
Too common; such as these.

"By the same lady I am enabled to say, in her own words, that Young's unbounded genius appeared to greater advantage in the companion, than even in the author—that the christian in him was a character still more inspired, more enraptured, more sublime than the poet and that, in his ordinary conversation,

"—Letting down the golden chain from high,
"He drew his audience upward to the sky."

"Notwithstanding Young had said, in his *Conjecture on original Composition*, that, 'blank verse is verse unfallen, uncurs'd; verse reclaimed, reenthroned in the true language of the Gods'—notwithstanding he administered consolation to his own grief in this immortal language—Mrs. Boscawen was comforted in rhyme.

"While the poet and the Christian were applying this comfort, Young had himself occasion for comfort, in consequence of the sudden death of Richardson, who was printing the former part of the poem. Of Richardson's death he says—

"When Heaven would kindly set us free,
And earth's enchantment end;
It takes the most effectual means,
And robs us of a friend."

"He had performed no duty for the last three or four years of his life, but he retained his intellects to the last.

"During some part of his life Young was abroad, but I have not been able to learn any particulars.

In his seventh Satire he says,

"When, after battle, I the field have seen
"Spread o'er with ghastly shapes which once were
men."

"And it is known that from this or from some other field he once wandered into the enemy's camp, with a classic in his hand, which he was reading intently; and had some difficulty to prove that he was only an absent poet and not a spy."

This story we remember to have read in a life of Fielding, where it is said, that this singular accident happened to the clergyman, from whose character the author of Tom Jones drew his Parson Adams.

To his life of Young, also, Mr. Crofts has added the following postscript:

"This account of Young was seen by you in a manuscript, you know, Sir; and, though I could not prevail on you to make any alterations, you insisted on striking out one passage, only because it said, that, if I did not wish you to live long for your sake, I did for the sake of myself and of the world. But this postscript you will not see before it is printed;

1783.

printed; and I will say here, in spite of you, how I feel myself honoured and bettered by your friendship—and that, if I do credit to the church, for which I am now going to give in exchange the bar, though not at so late a period of life as Young took orders, it will be owing, in no small measure, to my having had the happiness of calling the Author of *The Rambler* my friend.

“ H. C.”

Oxford, Sept. 1782.

In addition to Dr. Johnson's remarks on Akenfide, he tells us, that “ One great defect of his poem, is very properly censured by Mr. Walker, unless it may be said in his defence, that what he has omitted was not properly in his plan. ‘ His picture of man is grand and beautiful, but unfinished; the immortality of the soul, which is the natural consequence of the appetites and powers she is invested with, is scarcely once hinted throughout the poem. This deficiency is amply supplied by

ART. XXII. *The Life of Henry Chichelè, Archbishop of Canterbury, Founder of All-Souls College in the University of Oxford.* 8vo. Walker.

THIS work is the production of Mr. Spencer, a fellow of All-Souls College, and may be considered as a well written piece of biography.

We presented our readers, in the London Magazine for August last, with a life of Archbishop Chichelè. This work furnished us, with materials. To that account, we can add nothing. We shall, however, content ourselves with giving an account of the work, without entering into a detail of the circumstances which Mr. Spencer has recorded of Archbishop Chichelè.

This life is selected partly from the statute book which belongs to the Warden of All-Souls College, in which neither the date, nor author's name appears. This book is full of errors, and very unsatisfactory, as is another account, which was written by Robert Horenden, Warden of the college from 1571 to 1614.

These accounts are so inaccurate, that a life taken merely from them would be of little value. To supply these deficiencies, our author had recourse to Chichelè's life by Duck, and to the Biographia Britannica. Not

the masterly pencil of Dr. Young; who, like a good philosopher, has invincibly proved the immortality of man, from the grandeur of his conceptions, and the meanness and misery of his state; for this reason, a few passages are selected from the Night Thoughts, which, with those from Akenfide, seem to form a complete view of the powers, situation and end of man.’ *Exercises for improvement in Elocution*, p. 66.”

The additions to the lives of Gray and Lyttelton fill the last page of these corrections. They are not of very great consequence, and by no means diminish the severity with which some people suppose Dr. Johnson has treated the character of the former as a poet, and of the latter as a man.

We have extracted from these pages almost all the passages that are of any importance, for the advantage of such readers who cannot procure these additions to Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

contented with these materials, he has searched the registers of the cathedral churches of Salisbury and St. David; the Harleian manuscripts, those in the archiepiscopal palace of Lambeth, and the archives of New College and All-Souls, which have supplied many supplemental memorials.

This book does not contain merely an account of the Archbishop. A concise history of the times in which Chichelè lived is ingrafted in this volume with great judgement. He acted a very conspicuous part in the public drama during the reigns of the fifth and sixth Henry.

The character of the Archbishop is very well drawn, and it seems to have been studied acutely, with a kind of filial reverence, by the author; who has collected his materials with great judgement and laborious diligence.

There are several curious accounts of ancient ecclesiastical customs interspersed through this volume, from which we shall select the following for the entertainment of our readers:

“ To understand in what manner these

these papal presentations interfered with the sovereign rights of the crown of England, it may not be improper to take a view of the matter a little more at large. That the Catholic church, of which the popes claimed the sole direction and superintendence, might not be injured by neglect of service, or the appointment of unfit ministers, these holy fathers assumed the privilege of disposing of the most valuable ecclesiastical benefices by way of *provision*: a term originally confined to the assignment of a benefice before it became vacant, but applied indiscriminately, in process of time, to any presentation of the pope. This privilege was collaterally secured, by the long-established custom of drawing to their own tribunals every cause that was in any wise connected with spiritual matters. Edward III. endeavoured to stem this torrent of papal encroachments by the statutes of provisors and *præmunire*, which prohibited the subject from accepting any benefice at the pontiff's hands without the royal licence, and from prosecuting any suit in a foreign court. These statutes were revived by Richard II. and continued through this and several succeeding reigns; though ineffectual for the purpose of restraining papal usurpation. The pope still asserted his pretensions, and his provisions took place: only the claimant under them was obliged to renounce all title conferred by them to the temporalities, and every expression contained in the bull that could be construed in prejudice of the crown."

The description of the state of France at the death of Henry V. of England, affords a shocking picture of the horrors of war:

"To every lover of his country the condition of the French dominions must have appeared truly deplorable. The incessant ravages of seven years of war had reduced a great part of that realm to the most ruinous state: exclusive of some villages, which were rather military posts than the peaceful habitations of peasants, from the banks of the Loire to the sea coast all was desert. Agriculture, the most necessary of human inventions, suffered

in the common wreck of every useful art: the few labourers who remained to till the soil retired from fields infested by nightly marauders at the sound of the evening bell, a warning that even the cattle instinctively obeyed. To add to the horror, the wolves were so multiplied that officers were appointed expressly for the destruction of them; and they were entitled to levy a contribution on every family within two leagues of the spot on which a wolf was killed; an extent that implies a great want of population.

"Any attempt to draw the character of a prince so well known as Henry V. might in this place be considered as impertinent. One of the leading features in it seems to have been inflexible firmness; of which Hollingshead may be thought, perhaps, to have given a whimsical example, when he tells us, 'that he was never seen to turn his nose from an evil favour, nor close his eyes from smoke or dust.'

The account of Duke Humphrey's quarrel with "the haughty Winchester" is well drawn:

"An unhappy difference between the Protector and the Bishop of Winchester called aloud at this season for the friendly interposition of some powerful mediator. The dissension of these noble adversaries had attained to such a height, that the general peace and welfare of the metropolis was in the most imminent danger. The shops were shut, all traffick obstructed, and the citizens occupied in keeping watch and ward, to prevent the mischiefs which the hostile appearance of the partizans in this alarming quarrel hourly threatened. Neither the benevolence of his heart, nor the dignity of his station, would suffer Chichele to remain an indifferent spectator of an occurrence pregnant with such disastrous consequences. With the Duke of Coimbra, Prince of Portugal, then on a visit to the English court, he rode eight times in one day between the two competitors, to bring their dispute to an accommodation. This timely interference restrained the violence of their animosity, but did not extinguish their secret resentments. In
a letter

a letter to the Duke of Bedford the Bishop of Winchester expressed himself in terms that by no means implied a sincere reconciliation. 'Haste you hither (says the Bishop) for, by my truth, if you tarry, we shall put this land in adventure with a field, such a brother have you here.' Bedford thought it too urgent a business to admit of any delay, and, hastening over, summoned a parliament at Leicester. Articles were here exhibited by Gloucester against the Bishop, and referred to the arbitration of Chichele and a committee of temporal and spiritual peers; who, upon a candid and deliberate discussion of them, judged that the Duke and Bishop should, after reciprocal concessions in a form of words prescribed to them for that purpose, take each other by the hand, and exchange forgiveness in presence of the King and parliament. We need not look for the origin of this disagreement in any particular insult; personal provocations, however trivial, soon inflame a misunderstanding occasioned by rivalry. The haughty prelate of Winchester could ill brook the superior power of a youthful Protector; and Gloucester was not inclined by any shew of deference to gratify the pride, or conciliate the friendship, of an overbearing churchman. The effects of an imprudent attachment had recently given too solid a plea for complaints against the Protector, who had weakened the few forces left for the defence of the kingdom, by a considerable levy of men for the prosecution of his wife's claims in the Netherlands; and estranged from the interest of the English government the Duke of Burgundy, its most powerful ally. But while we condemn the *Protector* for a marriage highly unjustifiable in a political light, we should temper the severity of our censures by a recollection of the temptations that solicited *Glocester* to this connection. Jaqueline of Hainault, the object of his passion, possessed attractions sufficient to have inflamed a bosom less susceptible of love and ambition than that of this prince. The only daughter and heiress of William Duke of Bavaria, she was born to the

rich reversion of the provinces of Hainault, Holland, and Zealand. With her person a joint interest in all these hereditary possessions was first conferred upon a son of France. His death soon left her at liberty to bestow them elsewhere. Contiguous dominions and the request of a dying parent, rather than any personal affection, induced her to make choice of the Duke of Brabant for her second husband. Difference of age and sentiments, and a wide disproportion in their abilities, combined to produce a coolness which shortly terminated in separation. He was of tender years, of a sickly constitution, and a slow and dull intellect; indolent and unimpassioned in private life, and blindly abandoned to the guidance of a worthless set of favourites in his public capacity. Jaqueline was in every respect the reverse: in the bloom of health and full vigour of age, she possessed an understanding superior to that of any contemporary of her sex. Her personal charms did not disparage the endowments of her mind; a beautiful and expressive countenance, an elegant shape, and winning manners, gave a commanding influence to the dictates of a high spirit and strong passions. Having under pretext of their nearness in blood quitted the society of her husband, she fled into England, and was received in a manner suitable to her rank, and the dignity of that crown. She was married in the course of a few months to the Duke of Gloucester, and in 1423 accompanied him into Hainault. On his return she was left at Mons to the protection of the inhabitants, who had sworn to defend the person of their mistress at all hazards. Their allegiance was not proof against the menaces of the Duke of Burgundy, to whom the garrison soon surrendered her, having received no re-inforcement from England. She had sent repeated intelligence of her calamitous situation to Gloucester, and omitted in her letters no consideration that could urge him to come to her relief: she calls upon him, by the tender and endearing address of lord and father, to succour the distress of a sorrowful and beloved child, whose only consolation

is that she suffers on his account; she assures him that to do his pleasure has been, and ever shall be, her chief happiness, and that she is ready to meet death for his sake. Language like this must have been either the result of warm and sincere affection, or of womanish fears; her subsequent conduct will scarcely permit us to adopt the latter suspicion. After a short confinement at Ghent she made her escape in man's clothes, and mounting a horse in this disguise did not alight till she reached Antwerp. Here she resumed the habit of her sex, and pursued her journey to Holland. The Duke of Burgundy followed her with a formidable power. Undaunted she appeared at the head of her troops, led them in person to the siege of Haerlem, and underwent all the fatigues of a severe campaign, with a resolution that amply compensated for the absence of masculine strength and a more robust frame. Gloucester's desertion of her, and the death of the Duke of Brabant, released her at once from all engagements; and she survived about ten years, in peace and security, a treaty, by which she instituted her cousin, the Duke of Burgundy, heir to all her possessions."

The Maid and Bastard of Orleans are thus introduced, when the author is relating the declining state of the English interest in France:

"Among many incidents which had conspired to produce a change in the

face of affairs, the late singular successes of the Maid of Orleans were certainly not the least important. Her extraordinary mission, and the rest of those marvellous forgeries which formed the texture of her mysterious story, whether they are to be considered as the dreams of a visionary enthusiast, or the bold fictions of an enlightened politician, were well calculated to inspire her countrymen with confidence, and give new vigour to their arms: and, however ill founded the terror of her name may have been, it struck so universal an awe into the English soldiers, that they deserted in large bodies*. No less than three proclamations were issued in one year to check this spirit of defection†, which was communicated even to the troops not yet embarked for the French coast.

"The persevering courage and masterly conduct of the Bastard of Orleans consummated the great work which the fortunate but short-lived efforts of this enterprising heroine began. He has been celebrated by contemporary‡ writers as one of the bravest and most skilful captains of his age. After having signalized himself in all the brilliant actions of this period, and wound up the clue of his military fame by the recovery of the whole province of Guyenne to the French crown, he died full of years, and to the titles of Count of Dunois and Longue-ville, added the glorious appellation of the Deliverer of his Country§.

The

* The effects of Joan's termagant spirit were not, if we may believe a contemporary writer, restrained to her enemies. She had been a very short time in possession of the sword which she boasted to have been discovered to her by divine revelation, when she broke it upon two or three loose followers of the camp; much to her sovereign's dissatisfaction, who chidingly told her, that she should rather have taken a good *stick* to them. "Il y avoit (says this author) plusieurs femmes debauchees, qui empechoient les gens d'armes de faire diligence au service du roi; quoi voyant icelle Jeanne, elle tira son epee, et en battit deux ou trois tant qu'elle rompit sa dite epee: dont le roi fut bien deplaisant, lui disant qu'elle devoit avoir pris un *bon baton*, et frapper dessus, sans abandonner ainsi celle epee, qui lui estoit venue devinement, comme elle disoit."

Hist. of Charles VII. by Jean Chatrier, p. 29, in D. Godefroy's Collection.

† The punishment inflicted on deserters at this time was, imprisonment during the King's pleasure, with loss of horses and accoutrements; but this mild penalty being found ineffectual, a law was enacted in the eighteenth of this reign, by which desertion, after a soldier had once been mustered, was made felony.—Act. Pub. and Statutes at large.

‡ Chatrier, De Coucy, Bouvier, and others collected and published by D. Godefroy.

§ Hall, in his Chronicle, fol. 104, reports, that this Bastard was a natural son of the Duke of Orleans, by the wife of the Lord Cawny, constable of one of the Duke's castles on the frontier towards Artois; and that, upon the death of his parents, the next of kin to the Lord Cawny challenged the inheritance; that, in conclusion, the matter was brought before the presidents of the parliament of Paris, and there remained in litigation till the boy was eight years of age; when, on a day appointed for a final hearing, the infant hero being asked whose son he was, contrary to the lessons and expectations of his mother's friends, boldly replied, "My heart giveth me and my noble courage telleth me, that I am the son of the noble Duke of Orleans; more glad to be his bastard with a mean

The author's style, as our readers will perceive from these extracts, is seldom harsh, generally neat, and frequently vigorous.

To this work are added seven appendices. The first exhibits a Latin letter from Chichelè to the Pope, with the *Preces regie Domino Papæ*, transcribed from the manuscripts in Lambeth palace. The second contains the Archbishop's defense against the charges of his rival. In the third, we find an epistle from Chichelè to King Henry, taken from Duck's life. The fourth is the charter of the foundation of All-Souls College. The fifth presents us with the bull of Eugenius. The sixth affords a list of the purchases and grants made for the original site of the college. The seventh, after an account of the stone and timber employed in the building, informs us, that "the workmen were the ablest that could be procured. Masons were hired, in the fourth year of the building of the college, from London, and the distant counties of Norfolk and Suffolk: who

appear to have been well-skilled in their art, since they were soon sent for, by the King's mandate, to assist in repairing his castle of Windsor. The wages of the different persons occupied in carrying on this work, were, to carpenters and sawyers, six pence a day—masons, eight pence—stone-diggers and common labourers, four pence half-penny—joiners from six pence to eight pence—dawber, five pence—master-carpenter, three shillings and four pence a-week—carvers and image makers, four shillings and eight pence a-week, bed and board found them. A woman-labourer, three pence a-day. The windows were glazed at one shilling a foot.

"From this detail of the wages of the mechanic and the labourer, at the period under consideration, they will appear to have been, after allowing for the decrease of value in money, both from the diminution in the coin, and the great influx of specie since that period, nearly double of what they are at present."

PHILOSOPHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS you have proposed to give an account of new discoveries in Natural Philosophy, I have taken the liberty of transmitting the following experiments for your consideration.

It is well known, that, by mixing some liquids with others, heat or cold are produced; and that the like often happens when solids are dissolved in liquids. Several considerations had led me to imagine that this was also the case when solid or liquid substances are dissolved by the air. Dr. Wilson and others observed, during the intense cold in January, 1781, that at the surface of the snow the cold was many degrees greater than in the body of the snow, or higher up in the air, and professed themselves unable to account

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for so remarkable a phenomenon. That evaporation produces cold has long since been demonstrated. It is generally thought to arise from the absorption of heat by the particles, in order to their assuming a vapory state. This is certainly one cause; but there is also another.

Into a dry quart bottle I poured gently about a quarter of a pint of water, and, by means of a thermometer, noted the degrees of heat of the water, and of the air above it, which were the same. I then withdrew the thermometer, closed the mouth of the bottle with a cork, and agitated the air and water briskly, so that part of the water might be dissolved in the air. I then introduced the thermometer into

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living, than the lawful son of that cowardly cuckold Cawny, with his four thousand crowns." A passage which I have been induced to mention, rather from the resemblance it bears to some circumstances in Shakespeare's interesting character of Falconbridge, than from any conviction of its authenticity.

the bottle, so as not to touch the water, and it presently sunk several degrees: then letting the bulb sink down into the water the mercury soon returned to its former height.

It appears from this, that, by the solution of water in air, cold is produced, in the same manner as when sal ammoniac or nitre is dissolved in water. Now, as evaporation depends, in part at least, on the solution of the liquid by the superincumbent air, part of the cold produced by evaporation must depend on solution.

I tried the experiment with spirit of wine, ether, and spirit of turpentine; and cold was produced in the air after agitation, though more by some of these than by others.

The cold at the surface of the snow, therefore, probably proceeded from the solution of the snow by the air. And those who are acquainted with the new doctrine concerning heat, will see that a greater degree of cold must be produced by the solution of snow in air, than of water.

As this is a new field, those who have leisure (for I have not at present) would do well to prosecute the experiment with various substances, and note the degrees of cold produced, as is already done with regard to the solution of solids in liquids. They may also make the experiment in different

kinds of air; and it may be worth while to enquire whether in some cases of aerial solution heat is not also produced; at least, so far as to diminish the cold that would otherwise arise from the conversion of the particles into vapour*? for, on the latter principle, cold is produced by evaporation even in *vacuo*.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. ELLIOT.

Great Marlborough-street,

Aug. 12, 1783.

P. S. I some time ago began a course of experiments on fermentation, which I now want leisure to re-assume. By these it appears that the dephlogisticated part of the common air, or what Scheele calls empyreal air, is absorbed by the fermenting liquid, and combines with the phlogiston, thereby forming the fixed air that is thrown out during this process. Hence the necessity of admitting the air; and hence also it appears that fermentation is a kind of combustion *via humida*. But this subject, I find, is taken up by a much abler person, I mean the ingenious Mr. Henry, of Manchester, already known to the world by several ingenious discoveries, and from whose labours, therefore, we may entertain the most sanguine hopes.

* The heat in combustion, for example, is produced by the solution of phlogiston in air.

A CHARACTER.

TO record descriptions of eminent men forms no inconsiderable province of a monthly miscellany. We should, therefore, deem ourselves deficient in the duty which we owe the Public, if we omitted the following traits, which marked the character of Mr. William Bewley, who was at once a learned and a virtuous member of society. He died on the 5th of September, 1783, while he was paying a visit at the house of his friend Dr. Burney, in St. Martin's-street, London, at the age of fifty-seven years. His fancy retained its wonted liveliness: his ardour for acquiring knowledge continued unabated; and his faculties were in full vigour, until a few hours before his dissolution.

The few, who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance, will peruse, with pleasure, this attempt to delineate his virtues and his talents. The many, who knew him by reputation, will eagerly attend to this short character.

The circle of his acquaintance was small: which was occasioned by his diffidence, as well as by a residence of thirty years in so retired a situation as Maf-fingham. Justly, however, was he esteemed an ornament to the literary world, and, on account of the general tenor of his pursuits, we have assigned a place to this character, in the department of our Miscellany allotted to philosophical subjects.

CHARACTER

CHARACTER OF THE PHILOSOPHER OF MASSINGHAM.

Μηδε μοι ακλαυτος θανατος μολοι, αλλα Φιλοισιν
Καλειπομαι θανων αλγεα και σπονδαχας.

SOLON.

MR. WILLIAM BEWLEY, of Massingham in Norfolk, will be long lamented by all men of science, to whose notice his great abilities, particularly in anatomy, electricity, and chemistry, had penetrated through the obscurity of his abode, and through the natural modesty and diffidence of his disposition. The depth, indeed, and extent of his knowledge, in every useful branch of philosophy and literature, could only be equalled by the rectitude of his heart, and the simplicity of his manners, the utility of his labours, and the purity of his life, which were all seasoned by an unsought wit, and a natural humour, of a cast the most original, lively, and inoffensive.

In his profession, as apothecary and surgeon, he was skilful, tender, and humane. His loss will be severely felt in the neighbourhood where he resided. His literary abilities* were not more distinguished than his knowledge in all the various branches of medicine; while the success of his labours was as remarkable as the integrity of his manners.

He was a warm friend, and an excellent husband. The few who enjoyed the pleasure of his familiar correspondence will bear witness to the diversified and entertaining talents which every letter displayed. His style might be considered as a model for epistolary compositions: at once easy and elegant: learned without pedantry, pleasant without affectation.

Mr. Bewley had naturally a fine ear, and was particularly fond of music. He was not only an excellent judge of

compositions, but also a good performer on the violin. He cultivated the art and science of music, as a relief from severer pursuits; and applied to it, in his hours of relaxation, with that ardour which characterised all his undertakings. Though his life was a life of labour, his exquisite taste taught him to value and cultivate the finer arts.

A love for every liberal science, and an insatiable curiosity after whatever was connected with them, were his ruling passions. So strongly indeed did they operate, that he desired some books might be brought to him, on the evening before he died, when the excruciating pains of his disorder had a little abated. He was, however, unable to read himself, yet, still drank in knowledge at his ears, with his wonted eagerness, and

“ ———— With his latest breath,
“ Thus shew'd his ruling passion strong in death.”

In the last century, Hobbes, whose chief writings were levelled against the religion of his country, was called, from the place of his residence, *The philosopher of Malmesbury*. The life of Mr. BEWLEY was devoted to laborious researches. His days were employed in exploring the works of nature, in facilitating the improvements of arts, in exposing ostentatious and trifling sophistry, in communicating sound and useful knowledge, and in relieving the painful diseases of his fellow creatures. With how much more truth and propriety has such a writer, and such a man, been distinguished in Norfolk by the respectable title of *THE PHILOSOPHER OF MASSINGHAM!*

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* Such readers of this little sketch of Mr. Bewley's character, as may have been unacquainted with his literary and scientific abilities, will naturally inquire, what were the productions of his pen? To this we can, at present, only answer, that they were, for the most part, *anonymous*; though well known, and much admired, in the circle of his learned acquaintance.—By the discerning public, too, they were sufficiently distinguished, though the writer was unknown; and still, from certain motives of peculiar delicacy, which subsisted during his life, and yet subsist, we are forbidden to point them out, at this time. At a future opportunity we may, perhaps, find ourselves at liberty to communicate some particulars concerning them to the readers of the London Magazine, and through that channel to the learned world in general.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE AEROSTATICAL BALL WHICH HAS
LATELY BEEN MADE TO ASCEND UP INTO THE AIR AT PARIS, AND
THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH IT IS CONSTRUCTED; TOGETHER WITH A
SHORT HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERIES THAT HAVE LED TO THEM.

THERE is not, perhaps, any branch of natural philosophy that has more engaged the attention of the learned, or that has been more successfully cultivated than the nature and properties of common air. The study of it must, indeed, have been coeval with mankind, as it could not long escape his notice that it was absolutely necessary to his own existence, as well as to that of fire and vegetable life. Its less obvious properties, however, elasticity and gravitation, were not discovered until the beginning of the last century, when LORD BACON and GALILEO applied themselves to the study of this element. The former, by many experiments, discovered its elasticity; and the latter that it had weight, and consequently was subject, with other bodies, to the laws of gravitation. TORRICELLI, the pupil of Galileo, by one happy and decisive experiment, discovered the pressure of the atmosphere; and PASCALL observed that this pressure varied according to the heights to which he carried his barometer. But, all this time it was not suspected that there were several kinds of this fluid, the properties of which were totally different from one another. It was the celebrated Mr. BOYLE, who, from a thorough conviction of the vast importance air is of to animal life, was trying a number of experiments to produce it by art; and found, that though he could, from a variety of substances, as well mineral and animal as vegetable, produce a permanent elastic fluid (till then the only criterion of air) yet found, also, that these new productions were essentially different from common air, in as much as they presently extinguished flame, and suffocated those animals that attempted to breathe them.

But this discovery, interesting as it must have appeared, seems to have been little attended to at that time; how-

ever, some hints dropped by SIR ISAAC NEWTON in the 30th and 31st queries, published at the end of his book on optics, were sufficient inducement to the late worthy and ingenious Dr. HALES to resume these experiments, in the course of which he confirmed, and greatly extended the discoveries of Mr. BOYLE; as he not only shewed that air enters, in very large quantities, into the composition of most bodies, but also the proportion it bore to the rest of the composition. It does not, however, appear that this excellent philosopher apprehended that the fluid he thus produced differed from common atmospheric air.

Two of these kinds of factitious air, or at least the effects of them, have been long known. One formerly called *mephitic*, but now generally known by the name of *fixed air*, is the same with that first discovered by Mr. BOYLE; and which SIR JOHN PRINGLE, DR. MACBRIDE, DR. BROWN-RIGG, MR. LANE, and others, have, in some cases, applied so successfully in medicine. This air has been found by the Honourable Mr. HENRY CAVENDISH to be heavier than common air, in the proportion of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, in consequence of which the common air floats upon it, and it is not found but in the bottoms of mines, where it is known to the miners by the name of the *choke-damp*. The other has generally been known to philosophers by the name of inflammable air; and has lately been suspected by the Rev. DR. WATSON and MR. KIRWAN to constitute that principle in bodies, usually called phlogiston: and these suspicions have been further confirmed by experiments made for that purpose by DR. PRIESTLEY.

Until within these few years little has been known concerning the properties of this species of air, except that a very subtle fluid, very liable to take fire, and explode like gun-

powder,

1783.

powder, was found in neglected pri-
vies, common sewers, and, above all,
in coal-pits, where it is known to the
miners by the name of the *fire-damp*,
and to whom it is very formidable, as
its explosions are sometimes attended
with most terrible effects.

About fifty years ago SIR JAMES
LOWTHER, Bart. favoured the Royal
Society with an account of the effects
of this kind of air in his coal-mines,
in Cumberland; and at the same time
sent them several bladders filled with
it, which burnt as readily as it had
done a month before in the mines it
was taken from. Yet this extraordi-
nary fluid was then, and for years after-
wards, looked on, even by the mem-
bers of that society, more as an object
of curiosity than of philosophical en-
quiry; and might, perhaps, have re-
mained so to this day, if that true and
indefatigable philosopher, MR. HENRY
CAVENDISH, had not taken up the
subject, and made experiments on it;
by which, and the consequences which
he has drawn from them, he has added
greatly to our former stock of know-
ledge in aerial fluids.

In these experiments MR. CAVEN-
DISH has shown us how this kind of
air may be produced at pleasure, and
in abundance, by dissolving zinc, iron,
or tin in diluted vitriolic acid, or spi-
rit of sea-salt. He also made several
experiments on the inflammability of
various mixtures of this fluid with
common atmospheric air, at once im-
portant, accurate, and ingenious. But,
above all, and which shews the vast
difference between this species of fac-
titious air and that above-mentioned,
he found that inflammable air was
prodigiously lighter, even than com-
mon atmospheric air, in the proportion
of ten to one. This fact, ascertained
with so much certainty and precision
as it was here done, induced the cele-
brated DR. BLACK, of Edinburgh, to
attempt to raise the bladders of animals,
filled with this air, in the atmosphere;
but not being able to blow the blad-
ders up to such a size as rendered the
compound body of bladder and air
specifically lighter than atmospheric
air, at considerable distances from the

surface of the earth, he failed in that
experiment; but which, according to
the accounts from Paris, has been ef-
fected in another way by MESS. MONT-
GOLFIERS, of whom, as well as their
discovery, and the experiments that
have been made of it, we shall endea-
vour to give the best account we can
collect from the public journals, as
well as some private letters which have
come to our hands.

The elder MONTGOLFIER, in his
youth, had given himself up entirely to
the study of the mathematics, and the
younger to those of natural philosophy
and chemistry, and they had no intentions
of applying themselves to business; but,
by the death of a brother, were obliged
to put themselves at the head of a paper
manufactory at Annonay, in the Vi-
varais, a province in the south of
France, which we are told soon arrived
at a very superior degree of excellence,
through the joint application and phi-
losophical knowledge of the two bro-
thers. However, in some of those mo-
ments of leisure which philosophic
minds know so well how to fill with
the study of the sciences, they con-
ceived the idea of applying the dif-
ference between the weights of com-
mon and inflammable air to the same
purpose which had been attempted by
Dr. Black. Convinced, either from
their own experience, or, perhaps,
from having read an account of Dr.
Black's attempt, that bladders were
formed of too heavy materials, they
bethought them of forming the case
of thin gummed taffeta, which one of
them had bought for the lining of a
suit of clothes; and having sewed it
together, they introduced into it about
forty cubic feet of inflammable air,
when it sprung from their hands and
mounted to the ceiling. It is not easy
to describe, nor for many to conceive,
the joy which animated our two phi-
losophers on this first dawning of the
success of their experiment. They
immediately removed their machine
into the garden, where it rose to the
height of about 36 feet; but the in-
flammable air escaping from it, at one
of the seams, it was not more than
two minutes before it fell down again,
on

on the top of one of the trees. The unexpected success of this experiment determined them to attempt a second, the result of which we cannot learn; for that which was tried at Paris was the third, but was not conducted by either of the MONTGOLFIERS, nor were they admitted to be present at it. It was conducted by M. FAUJAS DE ST. FOND, and two or three of his friends, who opened a subscription to defray the expence of it; and we are told prodigious things of the national ardour which appeared, on this occasion, in support of science and ingenuity: "Princes, ministers, academies, men of letters, and artists sent in their subscriptions with such ardour as proved that zeal for the support of useful science, and brilliant experiments, reign as forcibly in the breasts of Frenchmen, as it does in those of their *boasting* rivals!"

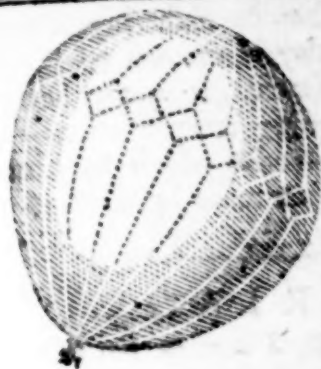
M. DE ST. FOND's machine was, like M. MONTGOLFIER's, formed of taffeta, and smeared over with elastic gum; it was nearly, but not perfectly, spherical, and of about twelve feet diameter, filled with inflammable air, which had been procured, by great labour, from a solution of metals in diluted vitriolic acid. They contrived to inject the air into the case with a pair of bellows. The whole compound body weighed twenty-five pounds, and is said to have risen from the ground with a force that would have raised about forty pounds. But, supposing the inflammable air pure (which can scarcely have been the case) and the machine a sphere of the dimensions given above, the extreme weight it would have raised may be readily computed. The final experiment was made in the *Champ de Mars*, which lies in the front of the Royal Military Academy, on the 28th of August last, about five o'clock in the afternoon. On cutting the cords which fastened it to the ground, the machine immediately began to ascend, turning gently round the axis, or longest diameter, and in a few minutes was lost behind a cloud. It was, however, seen again after it passed the cloud for some small time longer, during which,

from the smallness of its apparent size, it was supposed to be at a very considerable height, but what that height really was, the unfavourableness of the weather rendered it very difficult to estimate. A label was affixed to it, containing the year, month, and day when it was sent up into the air, and a promise of 150 livres to the person who should find it, and bring it back. It fell, having bursten, as is supposed, by the force of the internal air becoming too great for that of the external, after it had been up about three quarters of an hour, at Gonesse, which is about twelve miles from Paris.

Two prints have appeared, relating to this experiment, at Paris; one representing the moment of its ascent, in which but one attitude could be given to all the spectators, that of having their eyes fixed upon the machine; for the violence of the storm itself, which happened at that moment, could not divert one of them from it. The subject of the other print was the fall of the balloon at Gonesse: in this print, which expresses the terror of the parish where it fell, the painter has indulged himself in some strokes of humour and imagination; but we shall endeavour to convey to our readers the best idea of the machine when rising, that the shortness of the time will permit, taken from the other.

Another machine of the same kind is now making by Mess. MONTGOLFIERS, at the instance of the Royal Academy of Sciences; but the accounts we have of it are so various, that little can be relied on concerning it. One private letter, which we are in possession of, from a very ingenious and learned gentleman at Paris, says, "A new ball, or rather spheroid is constructing here by M. MONTGOLFIER, which has its transverse diameter 80 feet long, and its conjugate 40. It is formed of canvas like that which is used for the paper hangings of rooms. It is to be filled, they say, with alkaline air; but this circumstance is concealed with great secrecy. It is supposed this machine will be capable of raising some thousands of pounds weight."

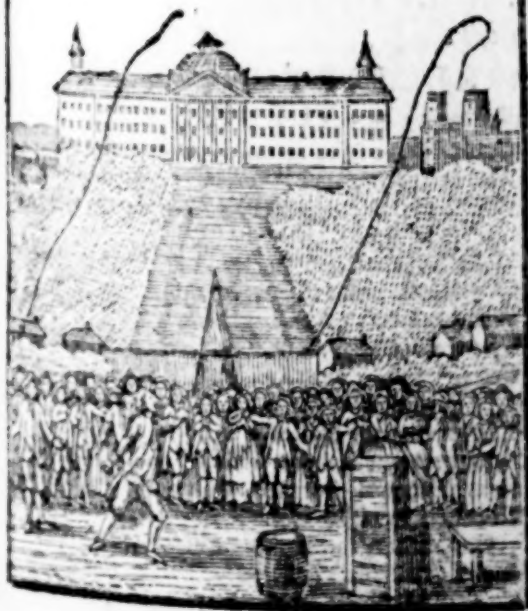
With respect to what is here said of filling



filling the machine with alkaline air, it may be observed that this kind of air was first produced by Dr. Priestley, who shews that it is considerably heavier than common inflammable air; and therefore less eligible for the purpose here intended.

Another letter says, "It is asserted here, as a fact, that two (*French*) philosophers intend, in a few days, to set out upon an aerial navigation. Their names are *Blanchard* and *De Rosier* (possibly *M. Pilastric de Rosier*.) The former asserts that he possesses the means of rising, descending, or proceeding horizontally, at pleasure. We live in the century of wonders! May we not hope that some modern genius may find out the art of building in the clouds; that we may find conveniencies on the road to stop at, in dark nights and bad weather? But, to be serious: may we not in the pursuit of curiosity, in the end, meet with real utility from this discovery? At least, such as that of conveying intelligence across rivers, an arm of the sea, or into besieged towns. As yet, however, we are far enough from all this; as the ball which is represented in the enclosed engraving, and which was sent up on the 28th of August, was scarcely at the height of 1200 fathoms when it burst: the internal air not being allowed sufficient room to expand itself in, when it had arrived in an atmosphere considerably less dense than that near the surface of the earth; notwithstanding one eighth part of its capacity had been allowed for that purpose. When it fell, which was at some distance from Paris, two peasants, taking it for an aerial monster, gave it a most severe cudgeling before they discovered their mistake."

One of the printed journals tells us "The machine which is making by Mess. *Montgolfiers* is of linen cloth, covered with blue paper. It is composed of three parts: the first a pyramid of 24 faces, and 27 feet in height. The second is a prism of the like number of faces, and 24 feet long. The third is a truncated pyramid of about 20 feet; forming in the whole an elevation of full 70 feet. This machine will be capable of raising a weight of from seven



seven to eight hundred pounds."—We cannot be surprized at the variety of these accounts, if we consider what reports would be circulated in London while such a thing was in agitation: nor can this paper be concluded better

than by observing, that whatever uses may in the end result from these experiments, it appears fully, from the foregoing recapitulation, that all the discoveries which have led to them have been made by ENGLISHMEN.

ON MARRIAGE.

TO be happy is the wish of all, but the lot of few; the different methods made use of, and the various ways pursued to attain it, evidence the very different ideas which persons in general entertain of its nature and residence; some seek after it in the *riches*, others in the *honours*, and others in the *pleasures* of the world; but, after

all, I cannot but acknowledge that it appears to me to be most likely to be found in the *married* state, where love and piety go hand in hand, and an uniformity of tempers and dispositions, together with a competency of this world's possessions, unite to promote harmony, afford comfort, and increase affection.

REFLECTIONS.

A Man of bad morals can never be a patriot; for, being destitute of virtue himself, he must ever wish to make his country, like his own heart, a scene of anarchy and confusion.

Some authors boast that they always write in haste—but what is this but in other words to say, that they are possessed of such wonderful talents, that the world may easily compound for error and neglect.

When maiden ladies come to a certain age, they do not reject the men so much from a love of virtue, as from resentment for the neglect that has long been shown them—they then begin to hate the male-sex in general, from the inattention of particulars.

In party disputes the prize is given to the most violent—but violence, we know, is the child of error.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE, AND REGISTER OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE THEATRE-ROYAL IN THE HAY-MARKET.

IN our last number we mentioned now lay the Prologue before our readers:
THE RECEIPT TAX, and shall

PROLOGUE TO THE RECEIPT TAX.

Spoken by Mr. WILSON.

Written by Mr. TURNER.

OUR Theatres like well stock'd larders are,
And the whole drama one choice bill of fare;
Posted throughout the town, in every street,
All kindly offering something nice to eat,
Suiting the various humours of the town,
From the fine lord to the plain simple clown.
In private life all this is done with ease,
But *here*, alas! how hard each taste to please?—
Nought beside solids for the pit will do,
With kian wit to give each dish its gout.
The boxes must be seg'd with lighter cheer;
Fine fricassees and spirited spruce beer:
Our friends above love goose, stuff'd through and through—
Some fat roast beef, and good plum-pudding too.
E'en states themselves, that mighty sov'reigns sit,
But cat'ers are, the public taste to hit—

Compell'd to serve up taxes—hard their lot!
And bound to please—*whether they can or not*.
"What! tax receipts, says *Paunch*, 'tis vile and wrong,
They'll tax our ven'son too, before 'tis long—
Of calipash and calipee, poor cit,
Without a tax, mayn't get a *little bit*."
The scented beau, a neat patch'd up Adonis,
Cries, "Oh, damn me, they'll tax our girls and ponies."
Tax on receipts makes e'en physicians dread,
And threatens lawyers with the want of bread.
Heav'n knows! poor men, their profits are so small,
Tax their receipts—they'll soon have none at all.
Our author, to indulge each appetite,
A new-made dish presents his friends this night.
No skill he boasts in *foreign fricassees*,
The *English taste* alone he strives to please;
And,

1783.

And, tho' in practice young—scarce known to fame.

Some little share of praise would humbly claim;
Nor be to him this gen'rous boon deny'd,
That each one here will for himself decide.

At a benefit, a comedy was introduced to the public, entitled *THE LAWYER*; of which the following are the prologue and epilogue:

PROLOGUE TO THE LAWYER.

FORTH from the closet, for this single night;
A *flatch* imperfect ventures into light!—
A *thought*, unthought, on your suff'rance leans,
Screen'd with language, or arrang'd in scenes.
Part of a larger plan, some future day
May see completed, and yclep'd a play:
Deliver'd from the stock whereon it grew,
As a mere *off-shoot* it comes forth to view—
Too long the stage, in one unvaried note,
Has shown the law as fable as its coat;
In darkest colours—touches most uncivil!
Made every lawyer blacker than the Devil.
Sure a weakness in its strength displays,
And proves "to censure's easier than to praise."

A bard, the humblest of the Muse's train,
To justice dedicates his untried pen:
He draws a lawyer clear from all *chicanes*.
Though art may fail his purpose to improve
(The motive soaring far his skill above)
He loves the drama with a brother's love:
But, should one touch of Nature's genuine spirit
Promise a gleam, at least, of future merit,
You'll spare his first attempt; in policy
Lay your severe and juster judgement by:
On your discernment he has built his trust—
Your sentence will be—as your taste is—just.

EPILOGUE.

Written by the AUTHOR of the PLAY,

And spoken by Mrs. BULKLEY.

A, thro' the town, the play-bill of to-day,
'Midst news and muffs—politics and tea!
Was serv'd at breakfast, a loud buzz began,
And thus the chatter of the morning ran—
Old Gossip, nodding o'er th' accustom'd dose
Of *assassination*—"with spectacles on nose,"
Read—"At the Theatre—What's that to me?
Stay—stay—*The Lawyer*!—What! a comedy!
Shame on the shameless licence of the age—
Expose grave characters upon the stage,
That *fools* may laugh at better men, and wiser—
How could that blockhead FIELDING write
the *Miser*!"

The spendthrift heir upon his sofa yawning,
Cries (half awake) "Hey! what's the play this morning?"

The Lawyer! plague! must even our diversions,
Teem with *writs*, *bonds*, *post-obits*, and *reversions*!
If laws, indeed, were made with due respect meant
To serve old grizzling fathers with *ejectment*;
Such wholesome statutes I could ne'er resist,
Tho' now I break all laws but *Hoyle's on whist*."

"Let me have places, Rice—(cries *Miss*)—to-night,
[fright!
Yet, what's the play?—*The Lawyer*—Oh the

Had't been *The Officer*—for they despise
All laws but *honour*—and the ladies eyes!"

"*The Lawyer*—(cries *Theatricus*)—a treat!
A roasted lawyer is delicious meat!

Cut—cut him up, lance him in ev'ry vein—
All cant and cunning, trick and low *chicanes*."

Thus each foretold the promis'd new repast,
And form'd a dish that suited to their taste:
Our author's plan, indeed, of different hue,
Remain'd to be approv'd—or blam'd—by you.
He knew the sympathetic heart would melt,
And mourn those evils which it had not felt;
With sorrowing fancy sigh; and o'er the bier
Of mournful fiction shed the real tear.

Hail, sacred science, whose true-painted wor,
Bids the pure streams of genuine feeling flow:
Whose ballow'd imposition (heav'nly art!)
Softens, expands, improves the human heart.
To this the drama took its earliest bent,
Gave life to fable, tongue to sentiment;
To pathos action, and to passion force;
Presenting nature in her various course.

If from his best intent he is mislead,
Applaud the heart—tho' you condemn the head.

Aug. 28. This evening a new Prelude, called *THE GREEN-ROOM*, was performed at the Hay-market theatre, and well received. As this little piece is a mere benefit butterfly, we shall not attempt to break it on the wheel of criticism. The title sufficiently speaks its purpose; it chiefly consisted of a conversation in the Green-room of a theatre, in which there is somewhat to laugh at, if not much to derive instruction from. In the course of the scene, an Irishman speaks the famous
LOND. Mac. Sept. 1783.

soliloquy of Cato with many humorous digressions from the original; and Wewitzer, in the character of a Frenchman, gives a pleasant idea of Monsieur Texier's mode of reading French plays. After the prelude, the comedy of *The ENGLISH MERCHANT* was presented, in which Miss BANNISTER made her first appearance on the stage, in the character of Amelia. This young lady possesses an agreeable person, and an expressive voice. In features she nearly resembles her brother, and promises

to do no discredit to the professional reputation of her family. She spoke the whole of the dialogue with a most felicitous propriety, and was loudly and deservedly applauded. We have much to expect from this promising sample of her talents, and doubt not when, by familiarity with the stage, she has acquired a more graceful carriage and deportment, she will prove a valuable acquisition to the theatre.

On Monday, the 15th of September, Mr. Colman closed his theatrical season in the Haymarket; and though we are fond of *novelty* that has the spirit of genius and industry to recommend it, we cannot help considering it as one of the principal duties of a manager to maintain or revive *the ancient classics* of our drama. In this view we were particularly pleased that the manager of the Hay-market, before the close of his play-house, with much visible attention, brought *The Fox* of Ben Jonson before his audience. The contexture of the piece, as presented by Mr. Colman, appeared still more perfect than even as Old Ben left it; in consequence of the omission of the *epifodical* characters of Sir Patrick Would-be and his lady, together with some other slight variations, and judicious transpositions, which, added to the excellence of the performers, rendered a comedy, written on a more chaste and severe model than those of Terence, not only endured, but even highly relished by a modern audience.

Our predilection for this antique relic of the old English drama has induced us to mention it rather irregularly, before taking notice, in our usual manner, and according to the order of time, of the production of a new musical farce, called *GREYNA-GREEN*; a work, that may hereafter, like Fingal, create a literary contention among criticks to decide whether

it be *Scotch* or *Irish*; for it is, as we understand, the joint and several production of Mr. C. Stuart, a Caledonian, and the well-known Hibernian, O'Keeffe. It is highly laughable in the representation; but how the jokes will read, we will not pretend to determine, till we see it in print. It is impossible, according to our custom, to present our readers with the prologue; not only because it is unpublished, but because it will scarce admit of publication; being composed of odds and ends of tunes from the Beggar's Opera, and made up of parodies on the words that go to those tunes.

The *spirit of The Fair Quaker* maintained him in favour of the town to the last, for with that comedy, and the entertainment of Greytna-Green, the manager concluded his season. After the play, Mr. Palmer came forward, and addressed a most numerous and brilliant audience in these words:

“ Ladies and Gentlemen,

“ The season closing this evening, I beg leave, in the name of the manager and performers of this theatre, to make you their most humble and sincere acknowledgements for your very kind protection and generous encouragement; and at the same time to assure you of their future endeavours to testify their gratitude, by the most strenuous exertions to merit the continuance of your favour.”

In order to manifest the manager's future zeal in the public service, we join with others in calling on him to exert himself as an author, a *dramatic* author; hoping that he will next year join his own literary labours to the care he bestows on those of others, and regale his guests from his own stock, as well as by catering from ancient stores, or setting before them the chance produce and common run of *the market*.

In Greytna-Green the following airs were introduced:

I Can shoe a horse, or kiss a lass,
And nail two lovers firm as brass,
I can knock about the can and glass
In bumpers 'till I'm mellow;
Parents and guardians I defy,
Nay e'en the court of Chancery;
The widow's tear, the virgin's sigh,
I stop like a good fellow,

Auld maidens I detest,
Peevish, fretting,
Yet coquetting;
Bachelors can ne'er be blest,
Snarling and backbiting.
All ye fair wards! but come to me,
I'll grant you Hymen's liberty
To live and sport with merry glee,
As mammy did before ye.

Then,

Then, all
Bring each
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Then, all ye bucks, and bloods, and beaux,
Bring each your girls, that are not foes
To wedding shoes, and wedding clothes,
As daddy did before ye!
Auld maidens, &c.

I dance, I laugh, I pipe, I sing,
And merrily pass the hours away:
The fleeting hours new blessings bring,
That keep me ever blithe and gay.
My food is hope, my drink is joy,
My wealth a pure and lively mind;
My happiness knows no alloy,
Unless when pity says—"be kind!"

My fond heart sweetly basks in the bright beams of
hope;
Without it, those roses and lilies would drop:
'Tis the sun that illumines this parterre of true love;
Without hope I should droop like the 'lorn turtle
dove. [fell rock,
When my Jamie brav'd danger on Gibraltar's
Hope kept off the balls, made my heart stand the
shock!
And drew him return'd in all victory's charms,
After conqu'ring his foes, to submit to these
arms.

Soon as a forward girl is grown
To sixteen years of age,
Our daughter is no more our own,
A lover's all her rage.

A handsome shape, a pleasing air,
Red coat, and smart cockade,
Big looks, small talk, conspire to bear
To Gretna-Green the jade.

Away, you vile, inconstant lover,
You'll never win me by your wiles!
All your deceit I now discover,
The faithless vow and look beguiles.
Since I find that you're a rover,
In vain are roguish arts and smiles.

September the thirteenth, proud Bourbon may
mourn;
Elliott's lightnings and thunders,
Like Jove's bolts, did wonders!
With shot red hot
Don Morano was torn,
On the hills the spectators with grief rend the
sky.
Their ships are all on fire,
Hark! what shrieks! some expire;
Up they blow,
Up they blow,
And thousands now go
To the bottom low, low, low.
Whilst wreck'd hundreds, despairing, for safety
loud cry;
For safety out cry,
For safety out cry,
And they find it in Curtis's humanity

THE THEATRE-ROYAL IN DRURY-LANE.

Sept. 16. THIS theatre opened for
the ensuing season with Mrs. Centli-
vie's farcical comedy of *THE BUSY*
BODY, and Mr. Garrick's opera of
THE QUAKER.

The house has undergone no other
alteration that what consists in embel-
lishment. The devices from the an-
tique, which ranged along the boxes,
are wholly obliterated, and in their
stead appears a ground of French grey,
ornamented with festoons of flowers in
relief. The ceiling is painted in stone
colour, to have the appearance of a
dome, through the central aperture of
which a beautiful sky is seen. The
boxes are lined with crimson, and the
cushions covered with the same colour.

Mr. Linley commenced his manage-
rical career with *The Busy Body*, in
which Mr. Lee-Lewes, from Covent-
Garden theatre, made his appearance,
for the first time, at this theatre, in
the part of Marplot. This gentleman
is spoken of as the substitute for Mr.
King in some characters; but the loss
of that great actor will be so much felt
by all lovers of the drama, that we can-

not but unite our wishes with those of
the public, to court his return.

Our Melpomene, Mrs. SIDDONS, is
once more restored to the English stage.
We have always entertained the highest
ideas of her abilities, and venture to
prophecy, that she returns to the full
enjoyment of her former patronage,
still the unimitable, and unimitated
SIDDONS!

The newspapers have given very dis-
cordant accounts of her success in Ire-
land. Several of them have hazarded
accounts for which there was no foun-
dation: many have been biased by
prejudice. For this reason, we have,
with some trouble, obtained the fol-
lowing description of Mrs. Siddons,
and of her brother, Mr. Kemble, from
a gentleman of no common penetration
in theatrical business, who has attend-
ed their exhibitions on the Irish stage,
and seems to have formed very just
notions of the powers and abilities of
this great actress. We are persuaded,
that every impartial spectator will as-
sent to the critique which his letter
exhibits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON
MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

YOU desire to have an account of Mrs. Siddons, both with regard to her success, her capabilities, and her exertions. I shall write with the utmost freedom, and I hope that my decision will be allowed some weight, as I have frequently been present at her exhibitions, and watched her every movement with eager attention.

In Jane Shore, in the Grecian Daughter, in Belvidera, and in Isabella, I have seen her repeatedly; once only in Calista, and in Zara, in the Mourning Bride. She has confined herself to these characters *here*, as she did in London.

She has been wonderfully followed; and the voice in praise of her powers full as general, and as vehement, as it was in your metropolis. We too have had, I can assure you, our fainting fits and our hysterics. Yet, since you desire an unbiassed account, I must confess, that I cannot, in my own mind and heart, subscribe to her universal and unrivalled excellence. My judgment may be deemed unimportant; but I have always endeavoured to exert it for myself; and I *now* speak from my feelings.

Some very great excellencies, I do think that she possesses: in others, she appears to me deficient. Her performance, in general, to me appears *appuyé*. She does not shade her characters: every part of them seems to stand equally forward, except where the poet has rendered it an absolute impossibility.

I am not "unused to the melting mood," and have been frequently affected to tears by other actresses: by Mrs. Siddons very rarely. So that, as far as my own feelings go, I must pronounce, that her talent does not lie in the exciting of these emotions.

This criticism, however, should be *whispered* in as low a tone of voice as Sir Joseph Wittol was to deliver Bluff's challenge: for it will be thought rank heresy on both sides of the channel. No one is permitted to question her

possessing every point of tragic perfection.

To a woman of good sense, as she must be, I cannot suppose that this undistinguishing praise can be really flattering. She surely cannot, in any great degree, esteem those who bestow it so lavishly.

Of all her characters, she pleases me most in *Zara*. The various passions of it, jealousy, rage, disdain, and passionate, tumultuous love, are such as by nature, in my opinion, she is best calculated to express:—though, at the same time, it must be allowed that she can accommodate herself to any. The last act of her Jane Shore, and the mad scene of her Belvidera, are certainly most astonishing specimens of theatrical abilities; though, perhaps, the latter is a little too strong and terrible. A woman, I think, on the stage, as well as in private life, should ever keep the *loveable* in view, as much as possible.

One of Mrs. Siddons's great excellencies, is her unremitting attention to the business of the scene. She acts while she is silent, as well as while she speaks. Her by-play, to use a theatrical term, is sometimes ingenious, sometimes striking, and, I believe, always proper.

I am very much pleased with the correctness and taste of her dress; and with what is more material, the grace and spirit of her action. In impassioned passages, I have frequently thought it beautiful, and productive of very great effect.

Kemble, her brother, is engaged at Drury-lane. Every one must be struck with the resemblance between them. The likeness does not consist merely in features and manner, but in the formation of their minds. Their conceptions seem nearly allied. In his performances, he frequently displays great ingenuity: sometimes, as he appears to be desirous of thinking for himself, there is room for criticism. On the whole, his acting powers, in my opinion, are more diversified than those of his sister; and he possesses talents far beyond any performer whom we have seen for some years past. To these

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these he joins uncommon industry; and as he is a man of education, and engaging manners, I trust, that he will

succeed when he appears before a London audience.

I am, dear Sir, your's, &c.

A. P.

THEATRE-ROYAL, IN COVENT-GARDEN.

Sept. 17. THIS evening the opening of Covent-Garden theatre discovered several alterations, which have been made in the house. The seats in the galleries are as commodious as can be wished. The avenues to the boxes on each side have also been enlarged by a removal of the staircase, which now ascends nearer to the lobby, and the space which the stairs formerly occupied is made into a recess. The boxes up stairs are considerably enlarged, by the passage being thrown into them; this improvement will prove of considerable benefit to the audience, as the doors, from their continual opening and shutting, have always been found to occasion complaint. The seats in these boxes are also made more commodious; and being railed along the back, the company who occupy them are not liable to the least inconvenience from those who pass and repass along the interior passage.

The performances of the night were the opera of LOVE IN A VILLAGE, and FRISTRAM SHANDY.—Mrs. Johnson,

from the Theatre-Royal in Dublin, appeared in the part of Rosetta. She is little, but her figure is neat, and her deportment lively: her conception appears just, and she speaks articulately, and with expression. In respect to her vocal abilities, there is no *firmness* in her voice, but the upper tones of it are the best, and it may be said she sings agreeably.

Several candidates for theatrical fame are expected to come forwards, during the ensuing month. Dublin, Norwich, Bristol, and the other country theatres, have been gleaned, and as the harvest, in many of these places, has been fruitful, the public may hope for such treats as will discover neither a famine in the land, nor any want of variety in the courses.

We shall give short and impartial accounts of new performers, and new pieces, as they appear. Our next number will contain a description of the Kembles, and of their reception from the London audiences.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER.

FRIDAY, Aug. 15.

AT Durham assizes, Robert Story, for murder; Eleanor Turnbull, for theft; William Elwin, and Thomas Watson, alias Wilson, for horse-stealing, received sentence of death; and Francis Squires, for theft, to be transported seven years.—Robert Story was since executed.

SATURDAY, 16.

At the assizes for the county of Sussex, five prisoners received sentence of death, viz. William Fuller, for stealing a horse—John Beach, for entering a dwelling house, and stealing thereout wearing apparel—Robert Hewes, alias Later, for stealing a mare—and Thomas Jones, and Robert Parsons, for a burglary—John Moore, for stealing two watches, to be confined twelve months to hard labour—William Burchell, to be publicly whipped.

At Bury assizes, Richard Smith, for highway robbery, and Elizabeth Hart for breaking open a dwelling house, and stealing a scarlet cloak, received sentence of death, but were reprieved.—The Rev. William Aldington, indicted for an

assault, with an intent to commit an unnatural crime, was found guilty of a common assault only; but the judge, fully convinced of his detestable practices, sentenced him to pay a fine of 100l.

MONDAY, 18.

At the assizes for the county of Norfolk, and city and county of Norwich, Robert Fox, for highway robbery, and Charles Plumb, for sheep-stealing, received sentence of death. Plumb was reprieved; Fox was since executed.

TUESDAY, 19.

At the Newcastle assizes George Alexander Ross, alias George Christie, for Forgery, received sentence of death.

At the assizes for the county of Northumberland, William Fairbright, for felony, received sentence of death.

There was a very heavy thunder storm, with much lightening, at Liverpool: a hatcock of corn in Bootle was fired by the lightening; also a rick of hay in Ford: a cow was killed in the neighbourhood of Walton, and a woman struck dead in a little cottage in Wallbrook-Moor, in company

company with a man and a child, who were unhurt: all these villages lie contiguous to Liverpool, between four and five miles distance on the north side.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

At Shrewsbury assises, Thomas Charles, for being concerned with divers other persons in riotously pulling down and destroying a certain dressing-mill, near Ludlow—Henry Foulk, senior, and John Sambrook, for sheep-stealing—James Pritchard, for stealing a mare—John Fox and John Rogers, for a robbery—and John Moore, otherwise Watkin, for stealing a bay gelding, received sentence of death.—The six latter were reprieved, and Thomas Charles was since executed. Six were sentenced to transportation for seven years, and seven to be whipped and imprisoned.

A thunder storm damaged several houses at Bristol: it was attended with a heavy storm of hail of a very large size.

THURSDAY, 21.

A violent storm of rain, attended with several loud claps of thunder and flashes of lightening, fell in the afternoon, at Whitechurch, in Hampshire. A body of electric fire entered the gateway of the White Hart inn, and passing into the kitchen, where were the landlord, and his wife, a maid-servant, a gentleman, a passenger in the Salisbury diligence, with the driver, the whole company except the driver, were struck down, and deprived of sense and motion for some time. Passing from the kitchen to the parlour, it instantly reduced a great part of the wainscot to ashes, shivered the chimney-piece to atoms, and made its way into a wall near the chimney, full two feet deep, where having forced out the brick-work, it passed to the gateway, split one of the posts in pieces, and continuing upward, in an oblique direction, entirely destroyed the roof, throwing down an immense weight of tiles, &c.

At Warwick assises, C. Haddon, for horse-stealing, and Benjamin Willoughby, who was tried last assises, but his sentence left to the determination of the twelve judges, received sentence of death; also one for sheep-stealing, one for bottle-stealing, and a woman for shop-lifting, who were all reprieved.

FRIDAY, 22.

At Croydon Assises, Henry Simmonds and Martha Baker, for the murder of a tradesman in Mint-itset—John Hatch, a pawnbroker, for stealing a silver waiter—Wm. Lucas, for a highway robbery—John Lawson and W. Holmes, two midshipmen, for a footpad robbery—T. Lamat, for horse-stealing, and four for footpad robberies, received sentence of death. Simmonds and Baker were since executed.

At Maidstone assises, the following nine persons received sentence of death, viz. John Maddison, John Gorham, William Steel, alias William Smith, James White, and James Wright, for highway robberies—William Mizon, for horse-stealing—William Thompson, and John Williams, for burglaries—and William Davis, for stealing a lamb.—William Mizon, James White, William Thompson, John Williams, William Davis, and James Wright, were afterwards reprieved.

TUESDAY, 26.

This evening we had some of the loudest claps of thunder ever remembered in London. By noting the interval between the flash and the explosion, and calculating according to the number of feet which sound travels in a second, the cloud whence the storm issued has been computed not more than 150 yards distant from the earth. The concussion of the air was so great, that it rent part of the building in the King's Bench Prison, and broke several windows.

The same storm was felt at Leeds, but considerably earlier in the evening, attended with hail and heavy rain: the lightening set fire to several sheaves of corn at Roundhay, and entirely consumed them; and several trees were shivered to pieces.

Two horses and several cows were struck dead by lightening, the same afternoon, near Nottingham.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

A violent storm of thunder and lightening fell at and in the neighbourhood of the Devises: a man and girl, with their dog, happening to be on Whitway-Heath, about three miles from that town, were all struck by a flash of lightening. The man recovered, but the girl and dog died instantly.

Thomas Eadon was capitally convicted at the assises held at Wisbech, for the Isle of Ely, for wilfully setting fire to several out-buildings at Littleport, which, together with a large quantity of corn, cattle, and farming utensils were totally destroyed, to the amount of 1000*l.* and upwards.

THURSDAY, 28.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, the river Swindale, which runs through Market Brough in Westmorland, was suddenly swollen to an unusual height, and in a few minutes increased to such a flood as had never been seen there. This uncommon rise was supposed to be occasioned by a heavy shower of rain, and hail-stones of a prodigious size, which fell amongst the mountains a mile above Brough, and which soon collecting, forced a passage through some moles into the river. On receiving this inundation, the river became quite black, had a most nauseous and offensive smell, and rolling down a vast body of water, with great rapidity, tore up by the roots vast numbers of large trees. All the battlements and troughs which conveyed water to two corn-mills were entirely destroyed, and the mills rendered useless. All the stone wells and fences adjoining the river were carried away by the torrent, and great apprehensions were formed for the safety of the houses which stood near it. The road leading to Church Brough is greatly injured, and other considerable damage done.

At Carlisle assises John Hinde, for sheep-stealing, J. Sproat, for stealing a cow, Arthur M'Grieve, for stealing a mare, and William Penwick, for theft, received sentence of death.

FRIDAY, 29.

The south-west pinnacle of the steeple at Gretton, near Haringworth, in Northamptonshire, was struck by lightening, and fell through the leads into the church, which was damaged to the amount of about 100*l.*

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This day the following letter was received by the Lord-Mayor:

My Lord, St. James's, Aug. 29, 1783.

"I Have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that despatches were this morning received from the Duke of Manchester, dated the 26th inst. in which his grace informs me, that the 3d of next month is the day agreed upon for signing the definitive treaties with the plenipotentiaries of the Most Christian and Catholick Kings, and those of the United States of America.

"I lose no time in sending your lordship this information, that you may give such publick notice of it as you shall judge proper.

"I am, with great respect, my lord,

"Your lordship's most obedient, humble servant,
"C. J. FOX."

Messengers were sent off, from Mr. Fox's office, to all the great trading towns in Great-Britain, and to his excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the above notification.

William Wynne Ryland, John Lloyd, James Brown, alias Oatley, Thomas Burgess, James Rivers, alias Davis, and John Edwards, were executed at Tyburn, pursuant to their sentence on the 2d instant.

MONDAY, Sept. 1.

A little before twelve o'clock last night a most violent storm of thunder, lightening, and rain came on, which continued near four hours. Vast damage was sustained in the cellars and warehouses near the water-side, and in almost all the low parts of the metropolis and its adjacencies. Among the slaughter-houses between Saffron-hill and Turnmill-street above 1000 lambs, sheep, hogs, and calves were afloat; and it was with great difficulty they were saved from drowning. The flood was so excessive, that a great number of sheep and oxen, intended for sale in Smithfield, could not be driven to town in time for the market.

The house of Mess. Mount and Page, stationers, on Tower-Hill, was almost unroofed by the thunder and lightening, and by the great fall of rain a great quantity of paper was damaged. Several chimneys were also thrown down in different parts of the town.

The water rose so amazingly by the stoppage of the shores in the neighbourhood of Pimlico, that part of Buckingham house was overflowed: the water rose from 12 to 16 inches before the grates were cleared to let the shores have their proper current.

Some outhouses on a wharf near Ratcliff-Highway, where goods are lodged till they can be put on board vessels, were thrown down by the storm, and the goods much damaged: the lightening then passed on to a publick house adjoining, unroofed it, and shattered all the windows to pieces, but no person received any hurt. No less, we are told, than seventy-eight loud thunder-claps were counted in the space of two hours and a quarter.

It was very violent at Gravesend, and many miles round that part of the country; at Greenwich the lightening was equally as strong, and the torrents of rain as great as in town; their cellars were filled with water, and the inhabitants employed both Monday and Tuesday at the pump. Five houses belonging to Judge Ashurst were

found dead in a field belonging to his lordship, at East Barnet.

We have received accounts of its being severely felt to the westward, more than an hundred miles from the capital. In some parts of Wiltshire they mention the exceeding vividness of the lightening, the flashes of which were perpetual, and the thunder louder than volleys of cannon; but there was so little rain for near two hours after it first commenced, that the farmers were in pain for their hay-stacks, barns, granaries, &c. yet it afterwards fell in such torrents, that the cross roads were in many places wholly impassable, and labourers were employed in cutting trenches to let off the water.

At Hatfield, in Hertfordshire, several houses were untiled, many windows broken to pieces, and some persons hurt. In the fields belonging to the Earl of Salisbury several sheep, horses, and cows were found next morning struck dead by the lightening, and a poor object, who went begging about the country, was found dead under a tree, within half a mile of the town, with some blue spots like blisters on his hands, face, &c.

At Hemstead, in the same county, besides other considerable damage, several sheep, horses, and cows were found dead in the fields, and three farmers servants, who went out after their master's cattle, were so much hurt that their lives are despaired of.

At Yarmouth, several of the houses were greatly damaged, and all the windows shattered to pieces; some were likewise unroofed, and many of the ground-floors so much under water, that the inhabitants were obliged to get, by means of boats, in and out of the one-pair-of-stairs windows. Numbers of ships too, lying in the roads, had their masts and rigging much damaged.

At Folkestone it lasted several hours, during which time the thunder was continual, and the flashes of lightening beyond description tremendous.—A sloop that was coming in at the cove of the day has been no more heard of.

At Wrexham, the cause against the Dean of St. Asaph, for a libel, was called on for trial, by a special jury, before Lord Chief Justice Kenyon and Mr. Justice Barrington. After Sir Watkin Williams Wynne and another gentleman of the special jury were sworn, the counsel for the prosecution moved the court to put off the trial, on the ground of an affidavit, stating that a person had distributed papers about the town, printed by the Constitutional Society, tending to prejudice the minds of the jury who were to try the cause. After the counsel for the prosecution had been heard, and the affidavit read, Mr. Erskine (who came from London as counsel for the Dean, at the instance of the Constitutional Society) addressed the court in a very eloquent speech, in which he went pretty much at large into the Constitutional Question. Some of the auditory very imprudently expressing their approbation of Mr. Erskine's argument, by clapping their hands, the Chief Justice having fixed his eye upon a gentleman so offending, fined him twenty pounds. Mr. Erskine's argument was supported by Mr. Corbett, likewise of counsel for the defendant, and by the Dean himself, who made a very pathetic address to the court, urging

urging that his tryal might be then proceeded on; and he made an affidavit, denying any knowledge or privity in the distribution of the papers; but the judges were unanimously of opinion, that under the circumstances of the case the tryal ought to be postponed till the next great session, when the special jury might come to try the cause without any prejudice on their minds.

An express arrived from Rye, in Suffex, to the Lord-Mayor and sheriffs, with advice that the convicts, consisting of 153, who were last shipped off for Nova Scotia, &c. had risen upon the crew, run the vessel on shore, and all escaped, except one man and a woman.

FRIDAY, 5.

At the Court at St. James's, the 5th of Sept. 1783.

Present,

The KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY
in Council.

HIS Majesty in council was this day pleased to order, that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 9th day of this instant September, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 16th day of October following.

It is this day ordered by his Majesty in Council, that the embargo at present subsisting upon ships and vessels laden, or to be laden, in the ports of Great-Britain and Ireland with provisions be taken off; and that the several regulations contained in his Majesty's order of the 18th of August, 1780, shall cease and determine.

W. FAWKENER.

SATURDAY, 6.

Copy of a letter received by the Lord-Mayor, this morning, at half past nine.

St. James's, Sept. 6, thirty minutes past eleven, P. M.

"My Lord,

"I HAVE the honour to acquaint your lordship, that Capt. Warner is just arrived with the Preliminary Articles between his Majesty and the States-General, signed at Paris, on the 2d curt. as also the Definitive Treaties with France and Spain, signed at Versailles the 3d curt. by the Duke of Manchester, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and the respective plenipotentiaries of the said courts and States.

"The Definitive Treaty with the United States of America was also signed at Paris the 3d curt. by David Hartley, Esq. his Majesty's plenipotentiary, and the plenipotentiaries of those States, and will be brought over by Mr. Hartley himself.

"I send your lordship immediate notice of these important events, in order that they may be made publick in the city without loss of time.

"I am with great respect, My Lord,
"Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"C. J. FOX."

Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor.

TUESDAY, 9.

This day's Gazette also contains the above information.

Both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster, pursuant to their last prorogation and were further prorogued to the 16th of October, by Earl Mansfield, their speaker.

WEDNESDAY, 10.

The Lord-Mayor, attended by Aldermen

Crosby, Peckham, Clarke, Sainsbury, Kitchen, Gill, Sanderfon, and the sheriffs, with the Deputy Recorder, City Counsel, Remembrancer, Town-Clerk, and about 100 of the Common-Council went to St. James's with the following address to his Majesty on the safe delivery of the Queen, the birth of another Princess, and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arriving at the age of 21.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

"WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in Common-Council assembled, humbly beg leave to approach your Majesty with the sincerest congratulations on the birth of another princess, and the happy recovery of your illustrious consort.

"We would express with more than ordinary effusions of joy our feelings upon this occasion, that Providence has been pleased to answer the prayers and wishes of every order of your Majesty's loyal subjects in preserving the invaluable life of our gracious Queen—a life so eminently useful, and so conspicuously exemplary!

"We earnestly hope that the throne, thus adorned, may be strengthened and blessed by every addition to your royal house, and that a long and easy reign may be accompanied with every domestick felicity.

"At the same time, we beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales having attained the age of 21 years, and hope that he being called to the great council of the nation, may contribute to its prosperity, protection, and safety."

To which address his Majesty gave the following answer:

"I Return you my hearty thanks for your dutiful and loyal congratulations on the happy recovery of the Queen, and the birth of another Princess, and upon the Prince of Wales having attained the age of 21 years.

"Nothing can be more acceptable to me than these testimonies of affection to me and my family, on the part of my faithful subjects: it is the warmest wish of my heart, and has been the constant object of my life, to promote their honour and happiness."

They were all very graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

THURSDAY, 11.

Various reports of a contagious disorder having broken out among the cattle in Derbyshire, having caused a considerable alarm, a messenger was sent off from the Secretary of State's office, to enquire into the truth of it, who is since returned with the agreeable intelligence, that it is now nearly ceased.

This evening David Hartley, Esq. arrived with the Definitive Treaty between his Majesty and the United States of America, which was signed at Paris the 3d curt. by him, as his Majesty's plenipotentiary, and by the plenipotentiaries of the United States.

THURSDAY, 12.

About seven in the evening, the ceremony of christening the young prince was performed

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formed at St. James's palace. The peers and peeresses, foreign ministers and their ladies, assembled in the Queen's drawing-room some time before the ceremony began, and from thence were introduced into the grand council-chamber, where the Queen was lying on an elegant bed of white satin, under a superb canopy of crimson velvet, embroidered with gold. On the right side of the bed stood his Majesty and the Duke of Cumberland; at the feet, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Princess Augusta; and on each side the whole of the royal children, arranged according to their age. The great ministers of state, the King's and Queen's attendants, foreign ministers, peers and peeresses, formed the outer circle. The service on this occasion was read by Dr. Moore, the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, and Princess Augusta were the sponsors to the young Princess, who was named *Amelia*, in compliment to the Princess Amelia, the King's aunt; who, we understand, was one of the sponsors, represented by the Princess Royal.

SATURDAY, 20.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, with the rest of the bishops, met in Westminster-Abbey, it being the first convocation-day, by royal mandate, since the decease of the late archbishop, and were further prorogued to the 17th of October next.

The session ended at the Old-Bailey, at which 58 convicts received judgement of death; 97 were sentenced to be transported to America, 73 of whom had been capitally convicted, but received his Majesty's mercy: three were ordered to hard labour on the river Thames; two to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction; 12 to be publicly and seven to be privately whipped; six to be imprisoned in Newgate; and 32 were discharged by proclamation.

MONDAY, 22.

Charles Thomas, William Matthews, Thomas Millington, David Hart, Abraham Hyams, and Christopher Trufty six of the convicts who escaped from the transport vessel, were executed at Tyburn.

TUESDAY, 23.

Last night one of the King's messengers, despatched by his Grace the Duke of Manchester, arrived with the Most Christian and Catholick Kings ratifications of the Definitive Treaties of peace, signed the 3d of this month, which were exchanged with his Grace, against those of his Majesty, on the 19th at Versailles, by the ambassador and plenipotentiary of their Most Christian and Catholick Majesties.

On this occasion the Tower and Park guns were fired this day, at one o'clock.

By accounts from most parts of England we learn, that there has not been for many years so fine a harvest as that got in at present. The advices from Essex, Suffolk, Wiltshire, the Isle of Wight, and Norfolk, give the most favourable relations of a plentiful crop. Cumberland and Northumberland have been rather backward, but the produce of the lands has been exceedingly fertile, and in most parts of Yorkshire it has answered the farmers warmest wishes.

LOND. MAG. Sept. 1783.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLES of PEACE between his Majesty the King of Great-Britain, and their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces.

In the name of the Most Holy Trinity,

THE King of Great-Britain and the States-General of the United Provinces, animated by a desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have authorized their respective plenipotentiary ministers to sign a declaration between them for the suspension of hostilities; and being willing to re-establish between the two nations union and good understanding, so necessary both for the good of humanity in general, and for that of the States-General and their respective subjects, have appointed for this purpose, viz. on the part of his Britannick Majesty, the most Illustrious his Excellency George Duke of Manchester, his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty; and on the part of their High Mightinesses the said States-General their Excellencies Mathieu L'Estevenon de Berkenrode, and Gerard Brantsen, their ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Who, having duly communicated their full powers in form, have agreed upon the following Preliminaries:

Article I. As soon as the Preliminaries shall be signed and ratified, sincere and constant friendship shall be established between his Britannick Majesty, his estates and subjects, and their High Mightinesses the States-General of the United Provinces, their estates and subjects, of whatever quality or condition, without exception of place or person; so as that the high parties contracting shall pay the greatest attention to maintain between them, and the states and subjects, this amity and reciprocal correspondence, without hereafter permitting, that, on the part of the one or the other, any hostilities be committed by sea or land, under any possible pretext or cause; and they shall avoid carefully every thing which may alter the union so happily re-established, being assiduous, on the contrary, to procure reciprocally, on every occasion, such means as may contribute to their glory, interests, and mutual advantages, without giving any succour or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who do any prejudice to one or other of the high contracting parties. There shall be a general oblivion of all things committed or done since the commencement of the war which is about to be finished.

Article II. With regard to the honour and salute by sea, given by the vessels belonging to the Republick to those belonging to his Britannick Majesty, they shall be continued respectively, in the same manner as was practised before the commencement of the war which is about to be finished.

Article III. All the prisoners taken on either part, both by land and sea, and the hostages appointed or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored without ransom within six months or more, reckoning from the day of the exchange of the ratification of the Preliminary Articles; each power defraying the expences which shall be incurred for the subsistence of the prisoners by the sovereign of the country where they may be detained, according to the receipts and

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and other authentick titles which shall be produced by one or other part; and surety shall be given reciprocally for the payment of the debts which the prisoners shall have contracted in the states where they have been detained until the recovery of their full liberty; and all vessels, whether of war or commerce, taken after the expiration of the terms agreed on for the cessation of hostilities, shall be likewise restored, with all their crews and cargoes, and they shall proceed to the execution of this article immediately after the exchange of the ratification of the Preliminary Treaty.

Article IV. The States-General of the United Provinces yield and guarantee to his Britannick Majesty the town of Negapatnam, with its dependencies; but, seeing the importance which the States-General attach to the possession of the said town, the King of Great-Britain, as a mark of his good will towards the States, promises, notwithstanding the cession of the place, to receive and treat with them for the restitution of the said place, in case the States shall have an equivalent to offer.

Article V. The King of Great Britain shall restore to the States-General of the United Provinces Trincomale, with all the other towns, forts, harbours, and establishments which in the course of the present war have been conquered in any part of the world, whether by the arms of his Britannick Majesty, or those of the English East-India Company, and of which they shall be possessed, in the entire state in which they found them.

Article VI. The States-General of the United Provinces promise and engage not to molest the navigation of the Britannick subjects in the Eastern seas.

Article VII. As there are differences between the English African Company and the Dutch East-India Company, relative to navigation on the coast of Africa, as well as concerning Cape Apollonia; in order to prevent all cause of complaint between the subjects of the two nations on those coasts, it is agreed on both sides to name commissioners, who shall make the proper arrangements.

Article VIII. All countries and territories, which may have been conquered, or may be conquered, in any part of the world whatever, by the arms of his Britannick Majesty, or the States-General, which are not comprehended in these articles, on account of cession or restitution, shall be restored without difficulty, and without a demand of compensation.

Article IX. As it is necessary to assign a fixed epoch for the restitutions and evacuations to be made, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause Trincomale to be evacuated, as well as all the towns, places, and territories of which his armies have taken possession, and of which he is in possession (excepting that which is yielded by these articles to his Britannick Majesty) at the same time that the restitutions and evacuations are made between Great Britain and France. The States-General shall restore, at the same time, all the towns and territories, of which the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which are to carry them, immediately after the ratification of these preliminary articles.

Article X. His Britannick Majesty, and their High Mightinesses the said States-General, promise to observe sincerely, and in good faith, all the articles contained in, and established, by the present Preliminary Treaty; and they shall not suffer any contravention direct or indirect by their subjects; and the above-mentioned high contracting parties do guarantee, generally and separately, all the stipulations of the present articles.

Article XI. The ratifications of the present Preliminary Articles, expedited in due and good form, shall be exchanged in this city of Paris between the high contracting parties, in the space of a month, or sooner, if it can be done, reckoning from the day of signature of the present articles.

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, their ambassadours and plenipotentiaries, have signed our hands, in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, to the present Preliminary Articles, and have appended our seals.

Done at Paris, the second day of September, 1783.

Signed (L. S.) MANCHESTER.
(L. S.) L'ESTEVENON VAN
BERKENRODE.
(L. S.) BRANTSSEN.

I R E L A N D.

THE following is the copy of a letter from Mr. Secretary Hamilton to M. D'Ivernois, one of the commissioners of the Genevans, at Dublin:

Dublin Castle, Aug. 18, 1783.

"SIR,

"I am commanded by my Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that he has signed a warrant to the proper officers, to make out the draft of a commission to be submitted to his Majesty for his royal signature, appointing the several noblemen and gentlemen who are to be entrusted with the settlement in this kingdom of the colony of Genevans, as also the draft of a royal letter, granting the sum of 50,000*l.* to those commissioners for that purpose.

"His Excellency has also given further directions to the Prime Serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor-General, to prepare a draft of a grant of a charter of incorporation for the said colony, and drafts of such bills to be laid before Parliament, at their next meeting, as shall be requisite for effecting the several purposes desired.

"His Excellency has, at the same time, commanded me to assure you of his cordial disposition to the new settlement, and of his intention to forward every measure which shall be necessary for the protection and encouragement of the colony, with as much despatch as the necessary forms in a business of so much importance will admit. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, your's, &c.

(Signed)

"J. HAMILTON."

Sept. 2. The Lord Lieutenant issued a proclamation for proroguing the parliament, from Saturday the 6th inst. to Tuesday the 14th of October next.

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EAST-INDIES.

From the INDIA GAZETTE, Mar. 22, 1783.
CALCUTTA.

Extract of a letter from Madras, March 3.

"THIS day the guns fired for the capture of Heider-Nagur and the Bedanore country by General Matthews. By this success three battalions of seapoys, taken with Colonel Baillie, have been liberated, and added to the British army."

Extract of a letter from the Government of Madras to their subordinate settlements.

"General Matthews, on the 27th of January last, took possession of Bedanore and Candapore, without firing a gun, and the whole country, except Mangalore, yielded in consequence. In the former of the above forts were three battalions of Col. Baillie's seapoys, who were released; 2500 cavalry have been taken, and many pieces of cannon from the different forts; also three 50 gun ships. General Matthews describes the Gauts as a strong barrier between him and the Mysore country, the easiest ascent seven miles forward, and all the passes fortified. Capt. Donald Campbell, who was a prisoner in Heider-Nagur or Bedanore, was sent out to General Matthews to make terms, which were immediately granted. 'That the manager should continue in the same appointment as under Heider.'

"Col. Macleod, as usual, behaved nobly; he attacked the rear of the enemy, and made a great slaughter of them, with some loss on his side. Capt. Hallop, of the Royal Artillery, was wounded in the leg by a cannon ball.

"A detachment is gone against Mangalore, which is expected to fall immediately; afterwards the army is to move for Syringapatam."

Col. Jackson commanded the storming party against Onore, and 2500 of Tippoo-Sahib's people were killed or taken in the fort. Heider-Nagur, a very strong fort, also yielded; in this place were found 8000 stands of new arms, and a very great quantity of powder and shot, and other stores. Prior to the capture of Bedanore, Col. Matthews had taken possession of three 50 gun ships, and one of 64 guns, almost ready for launching. These ships had been built by Heider's orders, under the direction of a French ship-builder, and the capture of them will give the highest pleasure to the government of Goa, who were very much terrified at Heider's naval preparations.

Advices have been received over land from Fort-William, Bengal, dated the 10th of March last, which confirm the accounts of the treaty with the Mahratta state being concluded on the 17th of May, 1782, and ratified at Fort William on the 6th of June following; that it was completely ratified by the Peshwa and ministers at Poona, on the 20th of December; and that the original counterparts of the treaty were finally interchanged, with every publick formality, between Mr. Anderson and Madajee Scindia, on the 24th of February last.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THOUGH the plague still continues its ravages in the metropolis and various other parts of the Turkish empire, warlike preparations

are carried on with unremitting ardour. The Aga of the Janissaries is deposed, because he refused to comply with the alterations in the discipline of the troops, ordered by the Grand Vizir. He is succeeded by Kouli-Kiaga. We are assured, from all quarters, that marches, encampments, the formation of magazines, and all the first movements of war, are already entered upon both by Russia and the Porte.

Petersburgh, August 1. The following is a translation of the manifesto published by order of the Empress, upon the occasion of her troops entering the peninsula of the Crimea, the Cuban, and the island of Taman; which countries are thereby declared to be annexed to her Imperial Majesty's dominions:

WE Catharine the Second, by the Grace of God, Empress and Sole Monarch of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

OUR last war against the Ottoman Empire having been attended with the most signal successes, we had certainly acquired the right of reuniting to the territories of our empire the Crimea, of which we were in possession: we, however, hesitated not to sacrifice that, with many other conquests, to our ardent desire of re-establishing the public tranquillity, and of confirming the good understanding and friendship between our empire and the Ottoman Porte. This motive induced us to stipulate for the freedom and independence of the Tartars, whom we had reduced by our arms; hoping to remove for ever, by this means, every cause of dissension, and even of coolness, between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, exposed too often to these inconveniences by the form of government which then subsisted among the Tartars.

Great as were our sacrifices and our efforts for realizing those hopes, they were soon, to our great regret, considerably diminished. The restlessness natural to the Tartars, fomented by insinuations, the source of which is not unknown to us, caused them easily to fall into a snare laid by foreign hands, which had sowed amongst them the seeds of disturbance and confusion to such a degree, as to induce them to labour for the weakening, and even the total ruin of an edifice which our beneficent cares had erected for the happiness of that nation, by procuring them liberty and independence, under the authority of a chief elected by themselves. Hardly was their Khan established according to this new form of government, before he saw himself deprived of all authority, and even obliged to desert his country, to give place to an usurper, who would again subject the Tartars to the yoke of a dominion from which our beneficence had released them. The greater part of them, as blind as they were ignorant, had submitted to that usurper; the rest, thinking themselves too weak to resist, would infallibly have yielded to his yoke; and thus we should have lost the fruits of our victories, and the principal recompence for the sacrifices which we willingly made at the last peace, if we had not instantly taken under our immediate protection such of the well-disposed Tartars, who, prizeing the blessings of their new political existence, lamented their being forced to submit to the usurper who had expelled their lawful Khan. By thus effectually protecting them, we furnished them

them with the power and the means of choosing a new Khan, in the room of Sahib-Gheray, and of establishing an administration analogous to this state of affairs. It was to attain this end that our military forces were put in motion; that a considerable body of our troops were ordered, notwithstanding the severity of the season, to enter the Crimea, where they were substituted at our expense, and obliged to exert the power of our arms for the support of the good cause, in order to recall such of the Tartars as were estranged from it by their revolt. The publick is not ignorant that a rupture between Russia and the Ottoman Porte had very near ensued upon this occasion; but, thanks to the Divine assistance, we disposed matters in such a manner, that the Ottoman Porte again acknowledged the independence of the Tartars, and the validity of the election of Schaghin-Gheray, their lawful sovereign. Notwithstanding all the inconveniencies above-mentioned, as long as we were sustained and animated by the hope of re-establishing the repose necessary to the advantage and preservation of good neighbourhood with the Ottoman empire, we regarded the Crimea according to the tenour and letter of the treaties, as a free and independent country, confining ourself solely to appeasing the troubles which prevailed amongst them: from our love of peace we found in this conduct a sufficient recompence for the great expences incurred by it; but we were soon undeceived in this respect by the fresh revolt occasioned in the Crimea last year, the encouragement of which always flowed from the same source. We have been obliged, in consequence, to have recourse again to considerable armaments, and to cause troops to enter into the Crimea and the Cuban, whose presence is become indispensable for maintaining tranquillity and good order in the adjacent countries. The sad experience of every day demonstrates more clearly, that if the sovereignty of the Ottoman Porte in the Crimea was a perpetual source of discord between our two empires, the independence of the Tartars exposes us to subjects of contention no less numerous and important, since the long servitude to which that people have been accustomed has rendered the greater part of the individuals incapable of valuing the advantages of the new situation procured for them by that independence of which we sought to give them the enjoyment; and which, laying us under the necessity of being always armed, occasions not only great expences, but also exposes our troops to inevitable and continual fatigues.

The efforts they made to extinguish the flame of discord, in succouring the well-intentioned of that nation, exposed them to the violences of the seditious and ill-intentioned, whom we were willing to leave unpunished, in order to avoid even the shadow of an act of sovereignty, so long as we could cherish the least hope of at length restoring good order, and preventing by this means the essential interests of our empire from being injured.

But to our great regret all these measures, dictated solely by our love of humanity, tended only to bring upon us losses and damages, which we have the more sensibly at heart, as they affected our subjects. The loss in men is not to be appreciated; we will not attempt to estimate it;

that in money, according to the most moderate calculations, amounts to upwards of twelve millions of roubles. To these particulars is to be added another of the utmost importance, both in its object, and with regard to its consequences: we have just been informed, that the Porte has begun to lay claim to the exercise of sovereignty in the Tartar dominions, by sending one of their officers, at the head of a detachment of troops, to the Island of Taman, who has even proceeded to cause the officer to be publicly beheaded, who was sent to him by the Khan Schaghin-Gheray, with a commission only to enquire of him what were the motives for his arrival in that island; and what evidently proves the nature of the mission of this commandant of the troops is, that he made no difficulty in declaring openly to the inhabitants of Taman, that he looked upon them as subjects of the Porte. This decisive, though unexpected step, convincing us of the inutility of the sacrifices we had made upon the last peace, annuls in consequence the engagements we had contracted with the sole intention of firmly establishing the freedom and independence of the Tartars, and sufficiently authorizes us to enter again into the enjoyment of those rights which we had lawfully acquired by conquest; the more so, as it is the only means remaining for us to secure hereafter a solid and permanent peace between the two empires. Animated, therefore, with a sincere desire of confirming and maintaining the last peace concluded with the Porte, by preventing the continual disputes which the affairs of the Crimea produced, our duty to ourself, and the preservation of the security of our empire, equally demand our taking the firm resolution to put an end, once for all, to the troubles in the Crimea; and for this purpose we re-unite to our empire the peninsula of Crimea, the Island of Taman, and all the Cuban, as a just indemnification for the losses sustained, and the expences we have been obliged to incur in maintaining the peace and welfare of these territories.

In declaring to the inhabitants of those countries, by the present manifesto, that such is our imperial pleasure, we promise them, for us and our successors in the Imperial throne of Russia, that they shall be treated upon an equality with our ancient subjects; and that, in taking them under our high protection, we will defend against all people their persons, their estates, their temples, and the religion they profess; that they shall enjoy the most absolute liberty of conscience, without the least restriction, in the public exercise of their worship and their ceremonies; and that not only the nation in general, but also each individual in particular, shall participate in all the advantages enjoyed by our ancient subjects. But we also expect, from the gratitude of our new subjects, that, touched with these favours, they will be sensible of the value of this fortunate revolution, which removes them from a convulsed state of disturbances and dissensions to one of entire security and perfect tranquillity under the protection of the laws; and that, striving to imitate the submission, zeal, and fidelity of those who have long had the happiness of living under our government, they will render themselves worthy of our imperial favour, beneficence, and protection.—Given at our imperial residence of St. Petersburg,

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burgh, the 8th of April, in the year of Grace, 1783, and in the 21st year of our reign.

(Signed with her Imperial Majesty's own hand)

CATHARINE.

(L. S.)

Copenhagen, Aug. 5. The late Princess Charlotte Amelia has left by her will 100,000 rixdollars for the relief of poor young women: the first class to consist of the distressed daughters of nobles, or officers in the Danish service; these, to receive from the age of five to ten, 50 rixdollars annually; 100 to the age of 15; 150 till 20; and afterwards, if not married, 200 rixdollars for life. There are four other classes, with annuities proportionably smaller.

The armament, consisting of four sail of the line, five frigates, from forty to fifty xebecs, artillery, bombarding, and other vessels, which sailed from Carthage, on the 2d of July, for the bombardment of Algiers, under the command of Don Antonio Barcelo, arrived before the bay of Algiers, on the 29th. The weather did not permit any attack to be made till the 1st of August, on which day and the 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 8th following, the Spaniards threw 3732 bombs, and 3833 balls into the town, with the loss of only 24 men, one of whom was an officer, killed, and three officers and 13 sailors wounded: On the 9th, Don Barcelo, having nearly expended his ammunition, resumed his route for Carthage, where he arrived on the 11th.—Letters from Carthage of the 11th of Aug. speak of the loss of a bomb vessel on the part of the Spaniards, and that two frigates were materially damaged. Notwithstanding the actual presence of our Lady del Carmen in this expedition, whose image was carried on board the commander's own ship, with much pomp and devotion, it does not appear that any impression was made on Algiers, adequate to the trouble and expence of the bombardment.

BIRTHS.

Aug. THE Grand Duchess of Russia was safely delivered of a princess, who was named Alexandrina Paulowna.—27. Right Hon. Lady Bolton, a son.—Countess of Roseberry, a son.—*Sept. 5.* The Princess of Asturias, two princes.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. SIR George Armytage, Bart. of Kirkstrees, to Miss Harbord, eldest daughter of Sir Harbord Harbord, Bart.—The Rev. Mr. Edmund Barry, rector of Sutton St. Nicholas, to Miss Margaret Sheppard.—Richard Colt Hoare, Esq. eldest son of Richard Hoare, Esq. of Barn Elms, to the Hon. Miss Lyttelton, eldest daughter of Lord Westcote, of Hagley-Park, in Worcestershire.—Lately, at Gretna-Green, in Scotland, Samuel Hartop, Esq. of Great Dalby, Leicestershire, to Miss Pyewell, of Bernby-Castle, Northamptonshire.—At Salthul, near Birmingham, the Rev. Mr. Yates, to Miss Barnardiston.—Lately, at Quebec, Captain Colin Campbell, of the 14th regiment, to Miss Johnson, eldest daughter of Colonel Guy Johnson, and niece of Sir John Johnson, Bart.—28. At Northallerton, Mr. George Lumley, aged 104, to Miss Danning,

aged 19.—31. Robert Baker, Esq. Captain in the first regiment of Devon militia, to Miss Hayley, daughter and heiress of the late Alderman Hayley, one of the representatives of the city of London.—*Sept. 8.* Dr. Cooke, to Miss Priest.—10. Captain Hepburn, to Miss Sydenham.—13. Robert Sheffield, Esq. to Miss Pitches, daughter of Sir Abraham Pitches, Knt.—The Hon. Major-General Dalrymple, brother to the Earl of Stair, to Miss Harland, eldest surviving daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Harland.—15. Captain Everet, of the 3d reg. of dragoons, to Miss Mary Brooker.—17. George Herbert Adams, Esq. captain in the 75th reg. of foot, and Lieutenant-Governor of Goree, to Mrs. Katon.

DEATHS.

Aug. FRANCIS CARTER, Esq. Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians.—2. In the Fleet Prison, Dr. James Buchan.—3. Dr. Price, of Guildford.—4. The Right Hon. Lady Hawley.—7. The Rev. John James Majendie, D. D. Canon of Windsor, &c.—In Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Thomas Llewellyn, LL. D.—Sir John Ruffel, Bart. of Checkers, in Bucks.—Sir Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, Bart. 8. At Clifton, the lady of Sir John Palmer.—10. Mr. Richard Vincent, aged 82, the oldest musician belonging to Covent Garden playhouse and Vauxhall Gardens.—10. The lady of Sir Noah Thomas, physician to the King.—12. After a short illness, at the advanced age of 84, Mr. Edward Clarke, comedian, who had some years retired from the stage. In his profession he had great merit, and was much esteemed by the late David Garrick, Esq. and the present Mr. King, with whom he had often joined his abilities to delight a London audience, and as often received his share of their applause.—16. The Rev. Dr. Pillick, Prebendary of Rochester.—At his seat in Hertfordshire, after a few hours illness, General Evelyn.—17. Richard Neale Badcock, Esq. one of the directors of the South Sea Company.—At Derby, in an advanced age, Mr. Henry Moore, builder. Having a quarrel the Thursday before with a neighbour, his passion rose to such a height, that it stopped all utterance, and he was taken up to bed speechless; and, notwithstanding the assistance of the faculty, he was never able to speak after, and died as above related. The coroner's jury sat on the body, and brought in their verdict, that he died by the visitation of God.—18. Mr. Thomas West, late of Deptford, shipbuilder, F. R. and A. S. S.—18. Dr. Johnson, physician, of Worcester. His death was occasioned by the jail fever, which he caught by visiting in Worcester castle.—18. At Exmouth, the Right Hon. Lord Athburton, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—At Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, Canon of Christ Church, Keeper of the Radcliffe Library, and vicar of Culham in Oxfordshire; a gentleman well known in the learned world for his elegant edition of the Hebrew Bible, and other publications.—20. In Charles-street Berkley-Square, Dowager Lady Gerard.—Lately, at St. Lucar de Barrameda in Spain, aged upwards of 100, Donna Anna Keyna. She had had eleven children, fifty-nine grand-children, and twenty-five

five great-grand-children. She had enjoyed all her life a very robust state of health, and retained her strength and agility until within two years of her death, when the latter was impaired by the consequences of a fall occasioned by an animal running against her. Her hair, which was black, had turned grey at the age of 40. At ninety she cut it off, and it growing again, resumed its primitive colour, which never changed afterwards.—Lately, the Rev. Mr. Tilke, rector of Wendens.—Mrs. Ditcher, widow of the late Philip Ditcher, Esq. of Bath, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richardson, author of *Clarissa*, Grandison, &c.—At Lisbon, Mr. Parr, merchant, who has bequeathed the sum of 10,000*l.* to Christ's Hospital.—22. In the 73d year of his age, the Right Hon. Robert Viscount Hampden, Baron Trevor. His lordship succeeded his brother John in the barony of Bromham, in the year 1763, and was created Viscount Hampden, of Great and Little Hampden, in 1776. In the year 1739, then Mr. Trevor, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Hague; a commissioner of the Customs in Ireland in 1750, and Post-Master-General in 1759.—24. The lady of Hans Sloane, Esq.—25. Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. William Gretham.—29. Dr. John Watkinson, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.—Miss Plaistow, only daughter of General Plaistow.—30. James Nelthorpe, Esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Norfolk.—Harry Long, Esq. senior barrister at Law.—*Sept. 1.* The Right Hon. Hugh Lord Clifford of Chudley. His lordship was descended from a younger branch of the Cliffords, Earls of Cumberland, who were advanced to the title and dignity of Barons of Chudley, by King Charles II. April 12, 1672. He married the daughter of the Earl of Litchfield, by whom he had three sons and two daughters, all living.—Hugh, now Lord Clifford, married the daughter of Lord Langdale, by whom he has no issue.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS. G A Z E T T E.

SIR John Dick, Bart. and William Molleson, Esq. to be comptrollers of the accounts of his Majesty's army.—Alleyne Fitz-Herbert, Esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Petersburg.—Thomas Hyde Page, Esq. Lieutenant in his Majesty's corps of Engineers, knighted.—Hon. Henry Erskine to be his Majesty's Advocate in Scotland.—Henry Matthias, Esq. to be prothonotary, and clerk of the crown in the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and the town of Haverfordwest, and borough of Caermarthen.—George Ogle, Esq. and the Hon. Thomas Pelham to be Privy Counsellors of Ireland.—Earl of Derby to be one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—James Murray, Esq. to be receiver of his Majesty's land rents in Scotland.—The Hon. Thomas Pelham to be secretary to the Earl of Northampton, vice Mr. Wyndham, resigned.—Edmund Lincoln, Esq. to be captain-general and governor of the Island of St. Vincent, Bequia, and the Grenadines.—John Orde, Esq. to be

captain-general and governor of the island of Dominica, and its dependencies.—Right Hon. John Lord Sheffield, by the title of Baron Sheffield.—Arthur Pomroy, Esq. Baron Harborton.—Robert Clements, Esq. Baron Leitrim.—Francis Mathew, Esq. Baron Landaff.—William Tonson, Esq. Baron Riversdale.—Mrs. Christian Hely Hutchinson, wife of the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council in Ireland, Baroness Donoghmore.—Sir John Hussey Delaval, Bart. Baron Delaval.—John Pennington, Esq. Baron Muncaster.—And Richard Pennant, Esq. Baron Penrhyn, to be peers of the kingdom of Ireland.

From the other papers.

Mr. Mayor, late member for Abingdon, to be inspector of the Stationary issued for the public offices.—Mr. Coulson to be inspector of the franks, in the grand duty, vice Mr. Rowe, deceased, and Mr. Dellerew, to be inspector on the by duty, vice Mr. Coulson.—Mr. William Bell to be general surveyor of the Distillery, vice Mr. Henry Denton, resigned; and Mr. George Marshall to be surveyor, vice Mr. Bell.—Mr. William Faden, of Charing-Cross, to be Geographer in ordinary to his Majesty, vice Mr. Thomas Jefferys resigned.—Mr. Church, of Gray's-Inn, to be deputy clerk of the Hanaper in Chancery, vice the late John Church, Esq.—Mr. Bailey to be one of the messengers to the Treasury, vice Mr. Harrison, deceased.—Dr. Blair to be physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, vice Dr. Watkinson, deceased.—Bryan Troughton, and Thomas Little, Esqrs. bankers in Coventry, to be joint receivers-general of the Land-Tax, for the county of Warwick.—Dr. Carmichael Smyth to be physician extraordinary to his Majesty.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Boulton, to the livings of Ancroft and Tweedmouth, co. Northumb.—Rev. John Russell, B. D. chaplain to the Earl of Northampton, and fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, to the living of Helmden, in the county of Northampton.—Rev. Richard Philips, r. of Ridgwood, to the perpetual curacy of Ash in Kent.—Rev. Horace Hammond, of Bene't College Cambridge, to the r. of Pensthorpe in Norfolk.—Rev. Thomas Kerrich to the r. of Wendon, in Essex.—Rev. Thomas Hallum to the r. of Gedding.—Rev. James Stephen Lushington, M. A. Prebendary of Carlisle, and v. of Latton, in Essex, to the v. of Newcastle.—Rev. Mr. Randolph, chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, to be chaplain to Mr. Fitzherbert, the new-appointed ambassador to Russia.—Rev. Thomas Hall, M. A. late r. of Trinity parish, in the county of Louisa, in the state of Virginia, to be chaplain to the British Factory at Leghorn.—Rev. Humphrey Sumner, D. D. collated, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the prebendary of Aishill, in that co.—Rev. Bartholomew Lutley Slater A. M. appointed one of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland's domestic chaplains.—Rev. John Robson to the v. of St. Nicholas, in the city of Durham.—Rev. John Towers Allen to the v. of Barwick in Norfolk.—Rev. Mr. John Langham Dayrell, r. of Lillingstone Dayrell, in the county of Bucks, to the v.

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of Stowe, in the same co.—Rev. Mr. Gibert to be one of his Majesty's French chaplains at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, *vice* the Rev. Dr. Majendie, deceased.—Rev. Mr. Randolph, student of Christ Church, appointed to the vacant canonry of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, *vice* the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, deceased.—Rev. Spencer Madan, M. A. to the r. of Great Bradley, in Suffolk.—Francis Woodcock, Clerk, M. A. to the v. of Pipe, co. of Hereford.—Rev. Thomas Beaumont, B. A. late of Jesus College, Cambridge, to the livings of Cortlingstock and Keyworth, in Nottinghamshire.—Rev. John Randolph, B. D. the office and place of Regius Professor of Divinity, in the University of Oxford, together with the place and dignity of a canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ, in the said University, properly belonging to the Regius Professor of the said University, *vice* Dr. Benjamin Wheeler, deceased.—Hon. and Rev. Edward Seymour Conway, M. A. to the place and dignity of a canon of the said Cathedral Church, *vice* Rev. Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, deceased.—Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton, M. A. to the place and dignity of a prebend of his Majesty's tree-chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor, *vice* Rev. Dr. John James Majendie.—Rev. John Prettyman, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, to the r. of Shetley in Suffolk.—Rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, D. D. to the place and dignity of a prebend in the Cathedral Church of Rochester, *vice* Dr. Pinnell, deceased.—Rev. Richard Berney, to the r. of Kestwick, in the co. of Norfolk, and diocese of Norwich.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. George Strahan, M. A. to hold, with the v. of Islington, in Middlesex, the r. of Thurrock Parva, otherwise Little Thurrock, in Essex.—Rev. John Clement Ives, M. A. chaplain to the Earl of Balcarras, to hold the r. of Great Holland, co. of Essex, and dio. of London, together with the r. of Stonham Aspal, co. of Suffolk, and dio. of Norwich.—Rev. Waring Willett, M. A. to hold the r. of Stanford-le-Hope, together with the r. of Litton, both in the co. of Essex, and dio. of London.—Rev. Charles Morgan, M. A. to hold the r. of Whitborne, co. of Hereford, with the v. of Lidney, co. of Glouc.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAM HALL, of Blackburn, in Lancashire, and Thomas Yates, of Huncoat, in the same county, cotton-manufacturers and copartners.—John Charlton, of Stoke, in Staffordshire, wharfinger.—John Mingham Gill, and James Stuart, both formerly of Leghorn, in Italy, and late of London, merchants, and copartners (carrying on trade under the firm of Gill, Stuart, and company).—John Ball, late of Chester, warehouseman and carrier.—Christopher Owton, late of Wapping-wall, St. Paul, Shadwell, merchant.—Bernhard Schmedes and John Hanner, of Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, wine and brandy-merchants and copartners.—Daniel Chandler, of Great Russell-street, St. Giles in the Fields, grocer.—John Piper, of Pickering, in Yorkshire, dealer.—Samuel Eaton,

of Friday-street, London, and Patricius Goodall, of Nottingham, hosiers and copartners.—James Barrar, of Wribbenhall, in Worcestershire, mercer.—William Underhill, of Sedgley, in Staffordshire, ironmonger.—Benjamin Slade, the younger, of Aldersgate-street, London, rectifier and distiller of spirits.—William Miles, of Snowhill, London, leather-cutter.—Nathaniel Cotes and John Crompton, of Coventry-street, silk-mercers and copartners.—Stephen Bennett, late of Merton, in Surrey, dealer in tea.—Stephen Beck, of Bell-dock, wapping, brasier.—Thomas Philpot and Francis Dorlet, of Bedlington Furnace, merchants and copartners.—Cudbert Kitchen and Peter Smith, formerly of Ham-yard, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, but late of Cecil-court, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, copartners and horse-dealers.—Robert Spooner Haddelsey and Thomas Harris, of High-street, Southwark, haberdashers and partners.—David Evans, of Haverfordwest, shopkeeper.—William Rawlence, of Bewley, in Hampshire, shopkeeper.—James Sheen, of Holbourn-Bridge, London, cheese-monger.—William Swansborough, of Holbourn-bridge, London, linen-draper.—John Burnett, of Portsmouth-common, in Hants, victualler.—Amelia Adams and Samuel Denton Penlington, of Panton-street, near the Haymarket, silk-mercers and copartners.—Thomas Chambers, late of Leeds, in Yorkshire, grocer.—John Taylor, of Homerton, in the parish of Hackney, broker.—George Hewitson, of East-Ham, in Essex, horse-dealer.—William Richards, of Darlaston, in Staffordshire, baker.—John Dealtrey, of Snaith, in Yorkshire, butcher.—John Burrows, of James-street, Golden-square, druggist.—James Russell, the younger, late of the island of St. Thomas, but now of Bristol, merchant.—Thomas Goodair, late of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, linen-draper.—Jonathan Lowes, of Middleton in Teesdale, in Durham, grocer and haberdasher.—Thomas Seamark, late of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, merchant, now a prisoner in the prison of the King's Bench.—James Rowlandson, of Satterthwaite, in the parish of Hawkhead, in Lancashire, and Richard Rowlandson, of Caton, in the said county, paper-makers and partners.—John Hirst and Matthew Hirst the younger, late of Bradshaw, in the parish of Almondbury, in Yorkshire, dealers and copartners.—William Simmans, of Eltham, in Kent, coach-master.—James Walker, of Hereford, ironmonger.—William Kimber, of Portsmouth, in Hants, coal-merchant.—David Cobb, of Kingston upon Hull, cornfactor.—John Coles, formerly of Basinghall-street, London, since of New-York, in North-America, but now of Hadley, in Middlesex, merchant.—James Boydel, of Charterhouse-square, merchant and insurer.—Thomas Hart, late of Bishops Waltham, in Hants, linen and woollen-draper.—Nicholas Hane and Gerard Berck, of Crutched-Friars, London, merchants and partners.—William Hopps, of Darlington, in the county of Durham, linen-draper.—Benjamin Cottrell, late of Deptford, in Kent, mariner.—Daniel Roberts, of Fenchurch-street, London, merchant.—Thomas Cheslyn, of Coventry, mercer and draper.—William John Banner, of Birmingham, button-maker.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1783.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 93, Cornhill.

	Bank Stock	3 per C. reduced	3 per C. consols.	3 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. Scrip.	4 per C. consols.	Long An.	Short An.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds.	S. S. Stock	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Omn.	Wind	Weather.
27	127	64 7/8	63 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2	139	60	16 Dif.		63 1/2	11 1/2	3 D f.	14 19 0	1 1/2 p.	Deal.	London
28	127 1/2	64 7/8	63 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2		59 1/2	16			11 1/2	4	14 19 0	1 1/2	N E	Rain
29	128	64 7/8	63 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2		60 1/2	21		64	11 1/2		14 19 0	2	S E	
30		65	64 1/2	66 1/2	84	84	19 1/2	13 1/2			20					14 19 0		S E	F & L.
31	Sunday		64 1/2	66 1/2	84	84	19 1/2	13 1/2	140	61 1/2	20		64 1/2			14 19 0		N E	Fair
1	128 1/2	66	64 1/2	66 1/2	84	84	19 1/2	13 1/2										N E	Rain
2	Holiday																	S W	
3	128	65 3/4	65 1/2	66 1/2	84	84	19 1/2	13 1/2	140	61 1/2	20			11 1/2		15 2 0	2 1/2	S W	
4	127 1/2	Shut	64 1/2	66 1/2	84	84	19 1/2	13 1/2			18			11 1/2		15 4 0	2 1/2	S E	
5	127 1/2		64 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2		61 1/2	18			11 1/2	8	15 6 0	2 1/2	S W	
6	Shut		64 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2			17			11 1/2		15 7 0	2 1/2	S	
7	Sunday																	E	Fair
8			64 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2	143	61 1/2	17		63 1/2	11 1/2		15 5 0	2 1/2	N E	
9			64 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2						11 1/2		15 7 0	1 1/2	N E	Rain
10	128 1/2		64 1/2	66 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2		61 1/2	19			11 1/2	8	15 7 0	1 1/2	N E	
11	128 1/2		63 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2			2			11 1/2	12	15 5 0	1 1/2	E	
12	128		63 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2		60 1/2	21			12	12	15 4 0	1 1/2	S E	Fair
13			63 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2			17		61 1/2	14	12	15 4 0	1 1/2	N E	Rain
14	Sunday																	E	
15			63 1/2	65 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	19 1/2	13 1/2	142		20	7 1/2		12	12	15 4 0	1 1/2	N E	
16			62 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	141 1/2		21		61 1/2	11 1/2	11	15 3 0	1 1/2	N E	
17	126 1/2		62 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	140 1/2		24			12		15 2 0	1 1/2	S W	Fair
18			61 1/2	63 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	140 1/2		24		61 1/2	11 1/2	11	15 1 0	1 1/2	S W	
19			62 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2			20			11 1/2	11	15 1 0	1 1/2	S W	Rain
20			62 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	141		20		61 1/2			15 0 0	1 1/2	S W	
21	Sunday																	S W	Fair
22	Holiday																	S W	Rain
23			62 1/2	64 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2	141 1/2		24			11 1/2	14	14 19 0	1 1/2	N W	Fair
24			61 1/2	63 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2			25				15	14 17 0	2 1/2	S W	
25			61 1/2	63 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	13 1/2			23				15	14 0 0	6 dif.	S W	
26																		S W	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest price only.